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SPRING
1911

HASTINGS'
SEEDS

H.G. HASTINGS
& CO.

16 WEST MITCHELL ST.
ATLANTA
GEORGIA

BANK ACCOUNT
COTTON

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

In 1910 over thirty-five thousand of our friends bought one or more of our seed or plant collections. This shows their great popularity. We have sold these special collections for the last sixteen years, and each year finds the sale of them increasing. Every one of these collections is a big seed bargain. The packets are full size (except Peas and Beans in the 50-cent Vegetable Collection) and of exactly the same quality as any others we sell. These collections are put up in advance of the regular seed-selling season, and are ready for mailing immediately on receipt of the order. That is one reason why we can afford to sell them at a reduced price. Each one of them is a big bargain and contains only such varieties as are adapted to all Southern Home Gardens. Try one or more of our Special Collections this year. They will give you the right results in your garden.

10 Packets

HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION

25 Cents

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Giant Southern Curled Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Eclipse Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05	1 Packet Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05		
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05		

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

20 Packets

HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION

50 Cents

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Perkins' Mam. Long-Pod Okra.....	05
1 Packet Red St. Valery Carrot.....	05	1 Packet Rosy Gem Radish.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	05	1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05
1 Packet (half-size, 2-ounce) Valentine Bean.....	05	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05	1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet (half-size) Home Delight Pea.....	05
1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05	1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05		
1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	05		

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Family Garden Collection

ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

1 Pint Extra-Early Red Valentine Bean.....	\$0 25	1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	\$0 05
1 Pint Hastings' Home Delight Peas.....	25	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	05
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	10	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	10
1 Packet Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late).....	10	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	10
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Long-Keeper Tomato.....	10	1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	10		
1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05		

\$1 55

PLANT FLOWERS AROUND YOUR HOME



It is due every wife and mother in the South to have the most pleasant of home surroundings—nothing adds more to the pleasure and happiness of womankind than plenty of flowers. The cost is almost nothing compared with the pleasure and satisfaction of good flowers around the home. Nicely kept rose and flower beds are a satisfaction and a pleasure and the greatly improved appearance of the home surroundings actually adds cash value to the place. The following collections of roses, geraniums and chrysanthemums are made up from the best varieties adapted to the South. They will give you entire satisfaction if planted this spring.

ROSES. SUNNY SOUTH COLLECTION.

Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South, 3 White, 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 12 separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid for 75 cts.

GERANIUMS. OUR ECLIPSE COLLECTION.

Twelve magnificent double, semi-double and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy, well-rooted plants, 75 cts., postpaid.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUN COLLECTION.

Ten plants, all different, several of the best varieties. These will please you. Ten strong, healthy plants, postpaid, for 50 cts.

HASTINGS' SPECIAL PLANT CATALOGUE

We have not space in this Catalogue to give descriptions of the various varieties of plants we supply. Our Special Plant Catalogue is entirely a floral list, finely illustrated and giving descriptions of more than 100 different roses and a complete list of plants that are suitable for the South. Copy free if you ask for it.

HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

10 Packets, 25 cents. Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05

\$0 50

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties postpaid.

HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

20 Packets, 50 cents. Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Ageratum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Aster, Fine Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered.....	10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress.....	10
1 Pkt. Canna, Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning-Glory.....	10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant.....	05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	05

\$1 30

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

ORDER SHEET

For HASTINGS' HIGH-QUALITY SEEDS

**WE WANT YOUR SEED ORDERS, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL.
THEY WILL ALL RECEIVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.**

H. G. Hastings & Co., 16 West Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please send the following seeds, etc., by _____
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name _____

Post Office _____ *State* _____

County _____, R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____

Express or Freight Office _____
(If different from your Post Office)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
	DOLLARS	CTS.
P. O. Order - - -		
Express Order - - -		
Bank Draft - - -		
Check - - - -		
Cash - - - -		
Postage Stamps - - -		
Total - - -		

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE

No Guesswork With Hastings' Seeds

When Planted You Know What Your Crop Will Be

Seed Premiums

packages, such as one-fourth pounds, pints, quarts, etc., nor any of our special collections, nor onion sets, plants, nor any varieties of bulbs. Seeds given as premiums will be furnished in packets only. **We shall be glad to have you make your own selections.**

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WHEN ORDERING WRITE BELOW

extra seeds. No seeds will be sent for a list of names not accompanied by an order.

The address of five or more of your neighbors (or friends elsewhere) that are interested in gardening, and we will send them our catalogue and send you some

ON THE HASTINGS' FARMS

We have said before that the seed business of H. G. HASTINGS & CO. is different from that of any other house in this country. It is true. When we or any one else tells you that they have got a "world beater" of a cotton you have a perfect right to ask them to "show you." Is that single stalk of cotton they have a picture of, or the half dozen or dozen nice stalks shown at the fair, grown with special care and fertilizer at the rate of a ton or so per acre, all the good plants they have got? What do their fields look like? These are fair, honest questions that you have the right to ask us and everybody else that offers to sell a bushel or a pound of seed. We are going to answer your question. In the next few pages we are going to sort of take you down on the HASTINGS' FARMS and let you look around. We know it's impossible for most of you to come personally, so, through pictures reproduced from photographs, we are bringing our farm to you. We are proud of the work we are carrying on, both in seed breeding, seed growing and seed selling and this farm work is the foundation of permanent success. So far as our limited space allows we want to show you our testing, breeding and seed growing work.



PICKING COTTON ON OUR TEST AND BREEDING FARM, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA

The photograph above shows the cotton pickers at work on one of our varieties. We think you will agree with us that this is fairly good cotton, but right here we want you to know that this field did not have extra heavy fertilizing. We used 600 pounds of a regular cotton fertilizer per acre and this particular variety turned out around 2 bales per acre. Also, the selection of plants for next year's "breeding" work had been made and the cotton picked from those extra good plants before this photograph was taken. Our Mr. Starr did not consider anything shown here as being up to our standard for next year's breeding stock. We have never seen a grower yet that wouldn't jump at a chance to get some seed from plants like these shown here, "just to get a start." This shows just how far we are in advance of anyone else on this cotton breeding work.

We have photographs showing these fields in different stages of growth but we take it for granted that the fields of open cotton, showing results, are most interesting to you.

On following pages you will see many views of this field work. We want to again say that nothing shown in these pages is the result of extra high fertilizing. We believe in and practice the very best of cultivation, but we do not do as some others have in attempting to make record

yields, use 1500 to 2000 pounds of commercial fertilizer or guano per acre. Our limit has been 600 pounds of a well balanced mixed fertilizer per acre. Our land is a fair grade of Middle Georgia upland soil, neither poor nor extra good. We are doing nothing, outside of our seed breeding, that can not be done by any other progressive farmer in the cotton belt. The land you see was broken thoroughly to a depth of 11 to 12 inches. After that it didn't have a plow in it. Our cultivation was entirely with harrows and cultivators after the seed was up. We kept the grass killed out and the surface soil loose. We had plenty of heat and drought but no "shedding." So far as we are able to learn we have made the best average yield per acre in Troup county. The cotton on our Test and Breeding Farm was the comment and wonder of every one who saw it. Visitors came for miles to see it. It's on a main road and some of our farmer friends starting to town stopped to see it and became so interested that they forgot all about town and spent the day. Now, no farmer headed for town is going to forget about it unless there is something to be actually interested in. We get so interested ourselves that it's often mighty hard to leave the farm to come back to Atlanta. What you see all through is based on medium land, good cultivation and fertilizing as stated.

Our Cotton Variety Tests

Every spring the catalogues of the seed houses are sent out with a good proportion of their pages devoted to various varieties of cotton and corn with claims made that they are "the best." The pages of the agricultural papers contain dozens of advertisements of cotton seed by farmers and growers, most of them claiming to have a "world beater" for yield or lint or some other point. They all claim to have the very best there is. They can't all be correct and we believe the majority of them are honest in stating what they think to be true. This comes about in this way. The seedsmen and dealers generally pick up seed from farmers and cotton growers and take the grower's word for it. Few of them have any personal knowledge of the crops which produced the seed they offer for sale. It is no unusual thing to see advertisements in the papers by seedsmen and dealers asking farmers to write to them if they have any good cotton seed to sell.

The farmer or grower generally acts in good faith either in selling to

a seedsman or dealer or to his brother farmer, but as a matter of fact he seldom knows whether the variety of seed he has is up to reasonable standards or not because he has had little or no chance for comparison with other varieties.

The average production of lint is about 190 pounds per acre. A grower living in a section where 250 pounds or half a bale is considered a mighty good crop, either gets hold of or selects seed until it makes 350 or 400 pounds per acre and thinks honestly that he has got about the best thing going in cotton. He sees other farmers advertising seed and proceeds to do likewise, and he is honest in his statements so far as he knows the facts. He makes representation to the seedsman or seed dealer in the same way. He don't mean to mislead anyone and the dealer generally doesn't care so long as the seed has a good appearance. As a matter of fact neither seedsman, dealer or farmer have the information they should have on this subject.



SMALL PART OF A FIELD OF OUR COTTON—HASTINGS' TEST AND BREEDING FARMS

Here's the difference. On our **Test and Breeding Farm** in Troup County, Georgia, we carry on more extensive variety tests of cotton than is done by any State Experiment Station.

In 1909 we devoted 14 acres to this work; in 1910 it took 65 acres and next year 125 acres will be devoted to this special test and plant breeding work. In 1910 we put 42 varieties from practically every cotton growing State in test. The seed was purchased from seedsmen, dealers and farmers at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per bushel. We give all these "world beaters" and "best of alls" a fair, square test, side by side with our own varieties under exactly the same conditions of soil, fertilizing and cultivation.

We do this for our own information. If anyone has anything better

than we have we want to know it.

Our experience has been that at least three-fourths of the seed bought by us for this test work should have been used at the oil mill instead of for planting stock. Much of it was so badly mixed that we found it almost impossible to determine what sort of a cotton it was intended for, still immense quantities of it are sold every year and the purchase and use of that kind of seed gives the buyer the impression that there is nothing in this talk of "improved cotton seed." As a matter of fact there isn't in the kind of seed he has been buying. It has not been improved enough to notice it in the crop he can grow from it. The real trouble is ignorance of what really is a first-class profitable money making cotton for the farmer to plant.

Their Great Value to You

The plant breeding and testing of varieties of cotton, corn, etc., on the Hastings' Farms is of great value to you. It is the place where every variety we can get hold of gets a fair, square chance to show whether it is worthy of being offered for sale or not to our customers. If you see any variety offered by us you can be sure that it has merit and is superior to others not on the list. No one in the South, not even the State Experiment Stations with the government money to do it with, carries on such extensive and conclusive tests as we do. It costs us a good many thousand dollars each year to carry on this work and every dollar of it is spent so that we can know at all times the value of everything we sell to you. On page 1 we said that you had the right to know exactly what your seedsman or dealer was selling; that you had a perfect right to demand that he "show you" what he was doing to improve or keep up to standard the seeds he offers to sell.

We have very different ideas about how the seed business ought to be conducted than our brother seedsmen and no one has convinced us yet that we are not right in spending a great deal of money and making every effort possible through testing and constant inspection to see that

our seeds are brought up to a higher standard every year. When we got right down to facts as shown in our tests we had to change a great many things that we thought were all right before. We have found out by actual experience that the only way to know what we and every other seedsmen ought to know is to make these tests and keep going over them constantly, taking notes. In cotton the most careful records are kept on each variety. Our books show the number of pounds of seed cotton per acre, amount of lint per acre, open bolls to the stalk at several dates, percentage of diseased bolls, number of bolls per pound, percentage of lint, and total number of bolls to the stalk. During the growing season, long before the bolls form, constant watch is kept of each variety and its action under drought, or cold or excessive rain is carefully noted. After this is done for two or three years we begin to get a pretty fair idea of what a variety of cotton actually is and will do in growth and fruiting. We are also able in this way to keep "tab" on the old varieties that are constantly being put out under a new name such as "So and So's Re-Improved Extra Big Boll Cotton," or some other name. As a matter of fact there is not over a dozen clear distinct varieties of cotton and our test grounds show it up every time.



A SMALL SECTION OF THE COTTON VARIETY TESTS ON THE HASTINGS FARM

This "keeping books" on each variety of cotton is a big job and an expensive one, but we feel well repaid, as it keeps us from making mistakes as to recommending varieties to you. These test grounds of ours bring every variety right up to the mark and make it show exactly what it will do in comparison with others. We are always glad to try out every variety we can get hold of, for we are trying to make complete records on every known variety of cotton. We get knowledge from our test grounds. Based on that exact information we can advise you as to varieties and know what we are talking about. There is no other seed house with such information, and no farmer can or does conduct any such tests. H. G. Hastings & Co. stand absolutely alone in this class of work.

We sell no seed from these test grounds except to the oil mill. As you will notice, these varieties are grown close together and there is always more or less "crossing" by bees and insects of various kinds. As stated before these test grounds are for information only, and no seed house can carry on its work right without such information. We believe that in a few years the low grade, "cut price" seedsmen and dealers will be put out

of business for lack of customers. Every year we find more planters demanding and willing to pay for higher grade, more productive seed of all kinds. Our test work enables us to find out all the weak points as well as the strong ones of each variety, and no variety can get a place in our catalogue unless it has real value.

Right here we want to talk about one point. We find a great many people buy well bred seed of us and expect it to make the biggest kinds of crops without their doing their part in the way of proper cultivation and fertilizing. It won't do you a bit of good to pay \$250.00 for a first-class mule and then expect him to do full work on half feed. If you half way starve him he won't be much better so far as work is concerned than an old worn out "plug." While it's true that our seed, or any well selected and grown seed, will make more cotton under poor cultivation than ordinary seed, you won't be able to get in the bale or more per acre class unless you cultivate and feed your crop right. Extra crops take extra plant food from the soil, and plants need good cultivation to keep them working full time all season.

Not An All Cotton Farm

You may have gotten the idea that the **Hastings Farm** is an "all cotton" farm from the illustrations on the previous pages. It's not. While we know that cotton at 10 cents per pound or above is the most profitable staple crop in the world when rightly handled, yet the right way to handle it is not to plant too many acres in cotton. Our idea has always been not more acres in cotton, but more cotton per acre. We have always preached that and we try in our own operations to practice what we preach.

The **Hastings Farm** in Troup County, Georgia contains 3,140 acres. The crops on it are divided about as follows; 1,000 acres in cotton, 1,000 acres in corn and grain crops, 1,000 acres in hay and forage crops, with the balance left for pastures.

On the **Hastings Farm** it is always the rule to make enough hay and grain to feed every head of work stock without buying a dollar's worth from one year's end to another. While thousands of bushels of corn

and grain are taken off every year for seed purposes yet we would consider it a disgrace to have to go out and buy grain for our work stock.

These crops are steadily rotated and cotton usually gets on a piece of ground only once in three years. Every pound of manure possible is made and saved on the place. For the present the thinner spots on the uplands are getting this manure, as well as all that we can buy, but we are not going to let the bottom lands run down.

Plenty of commercial fertilizers are used on the **Hastings Farms**, but we find that we can get practically double results from the commercial fertilizers or guano when used in connection with stable manure. Plenty of manure worked into your soil as well as ours means an increase in production in almost any Southern crop of 100 to 200 per cent. It's not a question of whether we can afford to use manure. The plain facts are that we can't afford not to use it. Big crops of green stuff turned under entirely help but we prefer manure.



A SMALL SECTION OF A 100-ACRE FIELD OF CORN ON THE HASTINGS FARM

Now you may be wondering what the talk above about rotation of crops and manure, etc., has got to do with the seed business. To the seed dealer and merchant who knows nothing about the seeds he is selling except the price, such things means nothing. To us, who are constantly working to produce better seed and better varieties and to the man who wants to plant seed that will give him the best of results it means a great deal. We find, that unless we rotate our crops and get our soil in the best of condition, either by plowing under crops of peas, soja beans, velvet beans, etc., or else supply the humus or vegetable matter through manure, our seed crops will not be right either in quality or quantity. We can't get seed corn of the kind we want and you ought to

have out of crops turning 15 to 25 bushels per acre; or good cotton seed out of half bale per acre cotton. Neither can we afford, as a business proposition, to have low yielding crops on our farm and neither can you. That's exactly where this kind of work on the **Hastings Farms** comes in. All this plant breeding work being done by our expert, Mr. Starr, will be practically valueless unless the costly stock seed which he produces has right treatment when grown for a seed crop before it is sent to you. Two or three years treatment such as much of the average cropping system gives will knock the value of years of careful plant breeding out and it would soon be of little more value than common seed. The **Hastings** combination is scientific plant or seed breeding followed by crops grown under right conditions.

Work Worth Doing Well

If there is any place on earth that it pays to do work well it's on the farm. You can hear a lot of talk about land being "worn out." There's mighty little truth in it. It is true that in the hill country of the South thousands and thousands of acres have washed away in spite of the "terrace system" so generally practiced. This washing away, this terracing, the gullies that gash the hill sides are the result 99 times out of 100 of work poorly done. Deep plowing, a thorough breaking of the soil deeply will stop three fourths of the washing and make available for your crops thousands of pounds of expensive plant food that you are trying to put there in the shape of commercial fertilizer. It's true that considerable plant food has been carried away from the first four or five inches of soil that has been cultivated to that depth, but there are vast stores of plant food down below that have never been touched.

We all buy plant food in guano and consider that it pays, but for every pound that we buy there are twenty pounds or more in the first foot of soil on your farms and ours, waiting to be used. The roots of cotton, corn

and other crops don't penetrate that sub-soil and until we make way for them by deep plowing they can't get the benefit of that plant food that's there ready and anxious to be used to your profit and ours. We plow deep on the Hastings' farm. We have plows there that break the land from 12 to 16 inches deep and we have never seen a crop suffer from drought planted on land that was actually broken 12 inches deep. Our corn don't "fire," our cotton don't "shed" and our small grains throw up good stiff straw, well headed with heavy plump grains. Our forage crops don't fire either on that deeply broken ground. Why? Because the work of preparation was well done. It is always our idea to give crops every possible chance to do full work but we recognize always that we have got to do our share and do it well. It's true that we can't plow as many acres 12 inches or more deep per day with the same horse or mule power that we would skin over with a "Boy Dixie" plow but we do know by actual experience that one acre plowed that way will make 3 to 4 times as much crop as the shallower planting.



PART OF A FIELD OF AMBER SORGHUM BEING CUT FOR HAY ON THE HASTINGS FARM

The illustration from a photograph above shows one of our hay crops of Sorghum on the Hastings Farm. A crop like this is good for at least four tons of hay per acre. We save every ton of hay and "roughage" we can on the farms and we have yet to see the year that it did not come into use.

Above we talked about deep plowing. That calls for horse and mule power, horses and mules kept in prime condition all the time. That means plenty of grain and hay, good quality of feed all the time. We can't work live stock to full capacity all the time any more than we can land without treating it right. Down on the Hastings Farm are stacked away several hundred tons of hay and roughage, sorghum, pea vine and crabgrass and shredded corn stalks—all baled, bright, clean and sweet. Our stock eats it clean.

Not one farm out of a hundred in the South makes enough hay and

forage. You may be one of the 99. Get lined up to make more in 1911. Plan for it—prepare for it. More live stock means more and better farm work, a better preparation of the soil. If you have the feed you won't hesitate so long about buying more and better mules and horses. Your land needs these crops anyhow in a proper rotation. Cowpeas and Soja Beans are land builders as well as profitable forage plants.

Plow deeper, make more forage and hay, keep more live stock and the manure put back on the land in connection with the deeper plowing will double or triple the yield per acre of your cash crops like cotton.

Again, you may wonder what all this has got to do with the seed business. Just this—we are trying to be good farmers. We do all these things ourselves because experience proves that it pays to build up land by deep plowing, crop rotation and manure put into the soil in connection with the use of fair quantities of commercial fertilizers.

Our Cotton Breeding Work

All through the growing season Mr. D. S. Starr has been watching closely the plants in the test grounds as well as in that portion of the farm devoted exclusively to plant breeding. Possibly out of five or six thousand plants of a new variety of cotton tested for the first time he may find a dozen or fifteen plants that actually give promise of developing into something of value with proper handling. Our illustration below shows Mr. Starr making individual plant selections. You will notice along the left hand side of the wagon road the small bags. Each one contains the best bolls from some cotton stalk that showed, so far as the eye can detect, marked superiority over the other plants in that particular variety. These particular plants have been watched closely all through the growing season by Mr. Starr and tagged. Before a picker is allowed to go into the cotton, Mr. Starr gets the few bolls he wants from each plant and places them in a bag by themselves. The product of each plant is kept entirely separate from any other, these bags being removed to our special

warehouse for the Test and Breeding grounds. In all real work in plant breeding we have to start with single plants. First, we depend on what we can see on the plant. After these individual plant selections have been made begins the real inside work where the "throwing out" starts. Mr. Starr made last fall selections from some 2,500 plants. So far as the eye could see these were all superior plants and that's just where nature often deceives us.

The cotton from each one of those 2,500 or more separate stalks is ginned separately on a special gin for this purpose. The seed cotton from each plant is carefully weighed before ginning, the lint and seed separately weighed on delicate scales afterwards. It is often necessary to throw out over one-half of these apparently superior plants because of low lint percentage. We find a great difference between the lint per cent of the different plants. The last complete report shows some plants running as low as 17 per cent of lint, less than one-fifth, while others went as high as 49 per cent, practically even weight of lint and seed.



MR. D. S. STARR, OUR EXPERT COTTON BREEDER AT WORK ON THE HASTINGS FARM

We don't want any cotton plants with less than 38 to 40 per cent of lint and the report above shows what an enormous variation there is in the lint producing qualities of different cotton plants. Among cotton growers generally is the old saying that cotton "thrids itself." Some plants do much better than that, others much less and one of the first things we do in our plant breeding work is to get rid of these low per cent of lint plants.

Lint rather than seed is what the cotton grower is after and there is no use growing these low per cent lint plants. There are tens of thousands of these low per cent lint plants in every grower's field and no system of seed selection that depends on the eye alone is going to get right results. In fact, these low per cent lint plants were among the best looking. Other

points taken into consideration in our work along that line is length and strength of lint as well as high productiveness of the general crop. In fact, there are so many different points to be considered in "cotton breeding" that we are sometimes at a loss to know just which direction to go first. Four things we keep in view constantly, however; increase in yield, increase in lint percentage, better quality of staple and last, but not least in importance, the breeding of varieties that will make paying crops of cotton in spite of the boll weevil, which will cover the entire cotton belt within the next few years. We have no Boll Weevil in Georgia as yet but we will have it and are getting ready to meet it by breeding quick-maturing varieties that will make before the Weevil can get in its work. We have varieties now that are making as high as a bale per acre in some of the worst infested weevil districts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

OUR SEED BREEDING DEPARTMENT

Our 1910 annual catalogue contained the first public announcement of the establishing of our seed and plant breeding department, the greatest movement for better seed of staple Southern crops, especially cotton, that has ever been made. It is the first and only time in the history of the seed trade of the world that any firm of seedsmen has ever established a department of scientific seed and plant breeding for the origination and development of new and better varieties; for the purpose of bringing up and keeping up seed to the highest possible standard of perfection.

In the past some work along this line has been done by the United States Department of Agriculture and some of the various State Institutions but when a certain stage of development had been reached, the seed was turned over to the public and the results of the work soon lost in the deterioration or "running out" that always takes place unless the breeding up is constantly kept up every year. Our Seed Breeding Department is now doing this work and doing it right. We, and those engaged in this work, look on it as a life work and every resource that we can bring to bear on it from both scientific and practical standpoints is being used in this greatest work ever undertaken for the benefit of Southern agriculture. This work is under the direct charge of Mr. D. S. Starr, a graduate of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, a man who has made a special study of cotton and seed breeding. Other scientific men of the highest personal and scientific standing in this country also act in an advisory capacity in this special work.

We are more than pleased with the results of the work of this department. The illustrations shown on many of the pages of this catalogue are reproduced from photographs taken on the grounds where this test and breeding work is going on. We have been surprised to see how great results can be obtained in a short time where right methods are used. We realize more fully now than we ever did before the absolute necessity of having work of this kind in the hands of scientifically trained men who can and do devote their entire time to it. This kind of work has to be handled practically regardless of expense so far as any immediate money return is concerned. We are glad to spend money this way for we know that the result of this seed breeding work, passed out to the public in the shape of better bred, more productive seed means a greater prosperity to those that plant such seed and in the end will bring the South where it should be, an unquestioned leader in agriculture.

The first 29 pages of this catalogue are devoted largely to the work on the Hastings' Farms, cotton and corn. The descriptions and statements made as to the different varieties are based on what these varieties do on these seed breeding and seed growing farms of ours. They are based on experience. These pages telling of this work ought to interest as well as prove valuable to you in your work.

WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION IN THIS

We have no money for carrying on this work except as it comes from our business. We have no United States or State appropriations of money raised by taxation from the people. We are doing this strictly with our own money. Every one doing business with us gets the benefit of our work and at the same time helps us to continue it. All we ask of the people of the South is their Co-operation. We are spending money to produce something better for them than they have ever had before. All we ask of them is that they take advantage and use the results of our work, not specially for our benefit, but more so for their own.

Personal friends of ours who knew of our carrying on this work have asked us "where and when do you expect to get all the money back you are putting into this." We can't answer them now. We don't know. Possibly never but if we don't there is one thing we do know and that is that we are doing a work for the benefit of the farmers of the South that ought to be done, a work that will more than double the agricultural production and make this the wealthiest and most prosperous section of this country. When we do this we will not have lived in vain even if we don't pile up dollars. Our business is more to us than a matter of money-making. If we can't do the people of the South good through our business connection with them we have no business to be in business.

We ask you to co-operate with us in this work. You can do this easily. You buy some seeds from somebody any how. Why not from us? Every order for seed, no matter how small, helps us along in business building and ability to spend money along the line of seed and variety improvement. We are spending now some ten thousand dollars a year in this work for better, more profitable, more productive seeds of all kinds. If our business was twice as large we would be pleased to spend as much more. Our ability to extend this work to its fullest extent depends on the active co-operation of seed buyers with us.

We know that we have taken up and are doing one of the greatest works that has ever been attempted. To us the seed business is not a mere matter of seed selling. It has three distinct parts. First, this "Seed Breeding" work as outlined above, a strictly scientific branch of our work which includes hybridizing, selection, the study of the individual plants, microscopic studies of the seed and lint and putting the lint to all the known commercial tests; and the origination of new varieties that are disease resistant or to meet the changing conditions brought about by the spread of the boll weevil. Second, taking the results of the work of the Breeding Department and growing the seed for commercial distribution, this requiring several thousands of acres under cultivation. Third, the comparatively simple matter of selling the product. It is the general custom of most seed houses to simply buy the product from growers and sell them again just as your merchant sells flour or meal to you, really a merchandizing proposition. By this, you can see where the difference is between our seed business and that of other houses. This is why we ask your active co-operation when it comes to seed-buying. We believe that the work of our "Seed Breeding Department" and the constantly higher quality of seed being grown by us as a result of the work of this department entitles us to your seed orders this year.

What Two Photographs Show

The Plants that Steal the Cotton Grower's Money

In every crop of cotton in the South there are always some plants making cotton at the rate of a bale per acre or more. If some plants in every crop do it, why not all plants in the crop? Why does one plant have 20 or 30 or even 50 bolls on it and another under exactly the same conditions have only 2 or 4 or 6? This is a most serious question for you and for us. If there are always some plants in every crop making at the bale per acre rate, why is it that the average production is less than one-third of a bale per acre? Every cotton grower in the South is interested in the answer. It's a matter for both you and ourselves to consider fully, to get a clear and truthful answer to.

We find much of interest and value in our test and cotton-breeding work on the Hastings' Farms, and we can answer the question.



THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOVE. FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF 2 PLANTS OF THE SAME VARIETY IN OUR TEST GROUNDS. COST JUST AS MUCH TO GROW ONE PLANT AS IT DID THE OTHER

We had these photographs taken on purpose to reproduce in our catalogue. It illustrates fully the importance of "seed-breeding," not only the importance, but the necessity for it. We have no message for the cotton grower who is content to make $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ bale of cotton per acre. Our message is for the man who wants to stay in the bale or more per acre class.

We are regularly buying and testing all of the varieties of cotton we hear of, growing them to see how good the variety is and whether the seed has been worked to a point where it is valuable. We do not mention the name of the variety shown above but would say that we paid a good price for this seed, that it was extensively advertised and sold by a cotton grower in 1910 as the best cotton that could be planted and is again being advertised this year. This cotton, while considerably better than the average, shows the lack of regularity, of "breeding-up." There were some good plants in this lot but most of them were ten bolls or less per plant. The real point to the cotton grower is this: It took exactly as much in cost in the way of use of land, plowing, cultivating and fertilizer to grow a plant bearing 2 bolls as it did the one growing nearly 60. There is hardly a cotton field in the South that won't show some such variation in the

yields of the different plants in the field. We have all been growing too many of these 2, 3, 4 or 5 boll plants of cotton and not enough 20, 30 or 40 boll plants. Years ago we knew there was something wrong about the cotton growing but our idea was that the trouble was the poor cultivation and light fertilizing. We then looked on cotton as a whole field of cotton and it wasn't until we got right down to making a close study of cotton as separate individual plants that we found that there was about as much difference between different plants of the same variety as there is between a prosperous, well to do farmer and a boarder at the County Pauper Farm. If you doubt us on this point study the plants in your own crop next summer and fall. We believe in the best of cultivation and fertilizing but if there are not prolific qualities actually in the seed you plant you can't make bolls on the plant. Plant No. 2 had exactly the same chance as No. 1. You see the difference. It's those barren or nearly barren plants that make so much of the cotton growing unprofitable; that has done more than anything else to put the whole South on an average basis of less than 200 pounds of lint per acre. That's just where our "cotton-breeding" comes in.

A Scientific Cotton Expert's Opinion

No man in the United States is better posted on cotton both from a scientific standpoint and that of an actual, practical cotton grower than is Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, Professor of Cotton Industry in the State College of Agriculture of Georgia. Professor DeLoach is no stranger to tens of thousands of Georgia farmers who have met him at Farmers' Institutes all over Georgia during the last two years. Over one hundred thousand readers of the Southern Ruralist profited by his exceptionally interesting series of articles on cotton growing published during the spring of 1910. Personally we would rather take his opinion on cotton growing and breeding than any man in this country. Our expert, in charge of our cotton breeding work, Mr. D. S. Starr, studied several years under Prof. DeLoach at Athens. Prof. DeLoach has been very much interested in this cotton breeding work of ours and frequently visits our farms. He knows exactly what we are doing along the line of improvement of cotton seed and plant breeding. Following his last visit to the Hastings' Farms we received this letter from him:

Letter From Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, State College of Agriculture

Athens, Ga., October 31st, 1910.

Messrs. H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—My last visit to your seed trial farm on October 14th impressed on me the possibilities of the great good that must result from the work you are doing, and for the encouragement of which I must give the impression it made upon me.

These seed trials and demonstration experiments in connection with the seed business is a new enterprise in the South and it strikes me as being the only possible way to make a close study of what you offer for sale in the way of farm crops and garden seeds. I thoroughly enjoyed going over the three thousand acres of land in Troup County now set aside to grow special seed from your stock.

Most of the work I had the pleasure of looking over was the cotton breeding, showing the great necessity for careful selection and cultivation as well as fertilization to keep up good strains of cotton. It would not be exaggerating to say you would average two and a half to three bales per acre on some of your plots planted with your specially selected seed. This shows that in order to get the best producing plants in a field you must go to the field with a knowledge of the plant and make intelligent selections for special points of improvement. In order to offer cotton seed for sale, one should have first-hand knowledge of the varieties and their rank. I counted the forty-two separate varieties in your trial grounds as they grew side by side, and could not help but be impressed by the enthusiastic way in which your expert in charge of the work (Mr. Starr) went about a study of these varieties. He showed me where he had planted one row each from seed from ten different plants selected from one of the best varieties and had gotten ten distinct types of cotton from the one variety. I looked carefully over this and could hardly believe it was possible to get such results. But this is just why the average cotton growers cannot fix a type of cotton. They do not understand the importance of showing how much variation there is in a given variety and then getting the average and working to fix that. The "one plant selection," or the making of a new type from one plant selected out of a given variety, has been done for many years, and in fact most of the so-called varieties originated in this way. But that is not sufficient to fix your type. The progeny of the selected plant should be tested by the "plant to row" method till the desired type has been fixed, and rigid selection kept up. Here is where you have the great advantage of the farmer, viz: in having a man to do this special work; an expert who does nothing else.

I was particularly pleased with the arrangements of your new house for storing and ginning the many interesting samples of cotton now being collected from the field. Mr. Starr tells me that he intends to gin seed separately from as many as a thousand plants. Among these he showed me some with two hundred and fifty to three hundred bolls each. This part of the work looked very encouraging to me, as I have often told you that where the public is benefited everybody is benefited, and I am sure that you are determined to get good results and share them with the public. Keep this up, and I feel sure you will experience the substantial growth in your business to which you are entitled.

Very respectfully,
R. J. H. DeLOACH,
Professor of Cotton Industry, Georgia State College of Agriculture.

How Many "Thief Plants" Do You Grow?

On the opposite page (8) are reproductions from two photographs taken of plants in our variety tests. Same variety and the two plants grew within five or six feet of each other in the same row. They are an object lesson and the worst of it is that just such differences are shown in practically every cotton field in the South. The plant on the left is a mighty profitable plant for any cotton grower, and the other is a "loser" from the start. We call plants like the one on the right "thief plants." They steal the cotton grower's money just as much as a "pick-pocket" does, and what's worse, the farmer lets these kind of plants steal his money and never knows it, or if he realizes it, don't take any steps to get the "thief plant" off his place. He don't destroy these plants, the pickers go through, the seed cotton from these "thief plants" goes in with the rest, is ginned together with the seed cotton and is planted again the following spring to produce more "thief plants" in the next crop.

How many seeds of "thief plants" have you got in the seed set aside for next spring's planting? Do you know?

On big boll basis it takes about 18 to 20 bolls per plant to make a bale per acre; from 25 to 30 bolls per plant for the small boll varieties. The average yield per acre is around 190 pounds lint, less than 2-5 of a bale per acre. Making all allowances for the slovenly, wasteful cultivation of the "nigger and mule" system there are always some cotton plants in every average crop that "make" at the rate of a bale per acre. If one does it, why don't the rest of them do it under exactly the same conditions? We will tell you. It's because the seed has not all been "bred up" to the bale per acre or more class. It's because the crops are full of the 2, 3, 4 or 5 boll per plant stalks. We are seedsmen and make our living from selling seeds, but this is not "hot air" talk just to sell seeds. In our plant-breeding work we get rid of these "thief plants" that steal from us all. You know that what we say and what these two photographs show is du-

plicated in your fields of cotton every year. If you don't realize it now just go through your fields next August and September and see how many 2 to 8 boll plants you find and how mighty few 20 to 60 boll plants are, there.

We don't know a farmer that would not be more than pleased to grow 1½ to 2 bales per acre. The plant on the left is making around 2½ bales per acre. It's a question of right seed with prolific qualities bred in them. You may think that cultivation and plenty of fertilizer does it all. It don't. Both these plants had exactly the same chance so far as land, cultivation and fertilizer goes. One plant had prolific blood, the other didn't, and if we had put on a ton of high grade fertilizer per acre it would have made mighty little difference to the plant on the right. It simply did not have the "breeding" to make a paying crop of cotton.

When we talk about a man that belongs to some prominent family that has done something of note, has distinguished himself in some way, it is so often said, "it's in the blood." That's exactly correct. It's in the blood, and the same natural law that makes one man a useful citizen and the other a "no account" worthless specimen of humanity runs through your cotton and corn fields. You have profitable plants and you have "thief plants."

The State can't very well kill off the useless or worse than useless men and women that are a drag on humanity, but you can get rid of the "thief plants" in your fields. We have seed that is not full of "thief plants." Our careful, painstaking seed breeding, selection and careful seed growing cleans them out. It's our business to do this kind of work. You are frequently advised by agents of your State and the United States Department of Agriculture to select your own seed. That's mighty good advice but why take the several years necessary to bring up your seed when you can reach the quality you want in one season buying from us. We have been at this for years. "Thief plants" don't grow in our seed fields.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

The Money-Making Cotton for the Planter



Three Bolls of HASTINGS' Sure Crop Cotton. About One-Half Natural Size

A Sure and Dependable Money-Maker

We have talked about **Hastings' Sure Crop** as being a money-making cotton for the planter for many years. It's one of the varieties that gets the largest acreage on the **HASTINGS' FARM**. Please do not confuse this variety with the small-bolled variety sold under the name of "Money Maker." **Hastings' Sure Crop** is a true big boll cotton, the open bolls shown above from a photograph being just about one-half natural size. It's a real first-class, dependable cotton, one that you can always depend on to put money in the bank from. Big bolls and the plants full of them.

For nine years we have grown and watched **Sure Crop**, and every year we grow it we like it better and our cotton seed buying friends think just the same as we do about it.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five). It's easy to get varieties of cotton that make good crops under favorable conditions, but what you want is a cotton that makes good crops in unfavorable seasons. **Sure Crop** is such a variety.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled four and five-lock cotton. It has been bred up to stand either very dry or very wet seasons and it does it. It fruits heavily and from the ground up; begins opening almost as early as King's and bears heavily throughout the entire season. It stands severe windstorms without losing the lint, at the same time it is easy to pick. It will make 25 to 40 per cent. lint. **Sure Crop** is well worthy to stand beside our other great varieties—Mortgage-Lifter, Bank Account and Rosser No. 1. **Sure Crop** was originated by a grower well up in the cotton-growing section. Starting with high grade, big-boll cotton, he crossed it with other varieties, giving it greater hardiness, earliness, and heavy bearing qualities. Remember, **Sure Crop**, as well as our other great varieties, are all grown in the high hill section of Georgia. Cotton seed

grown up in this section has a vigor that has no equal in any seed grown elsewhere in the cotton States. It possesses earliness, heavy bearing qualities and a freedom from disease that is not found in any seed grown elsewhere. If you doubt this, plant some seed of **Sure Crop** side by side with the common cotton you have been planting and see the difference. You will find out, as some of our customers writes us, that "the improved seed would be cheap at \$5.00 per bushel."

In a cotton growing contest carried on by us several years ago Mr. Eugene Burton, of Lee County, Alabama, grew 1,793 pounds of seed cotton from 1 pound of **Sure Crop** planted. In 1909 L. Y. & J. T. Montgomery, the largest cotton factors of Yazoo City, Miss., were so pleased with **Sure Crop** that early in September they placed an order with us for 4,000 pounds of seed. The lint of **Sure Crop** is especially long, soft and silky and in markets where cotton is actually graded will bring a premium over most varieties, sometimes as high as \$6.00 per bale.

The stock of seed of **Sure Crop** we have this season was all grown on the **HASTINGS' FARM**, ginned in our own gin and stored by itself in one seed house. We have never had as fine seed of this variety as we have this year, the crop being picked without any rain on it. Seed are large and plump and have not been heated.

If you plant **Sure Crop Cotton** you are sure of a crop in spite of drought and unfavorable weather conditions. If you plow your land deep and use reasonable amounts of fertilizer you are sure of a big crop with this variety. We have been with this variety nine years, know it like a book, have praised it highly in the past and have not a word to take back. Further, we plant it very largely on the **HASTINGS' FARMS** for a paying crop.

by express or freight, not prepaid, 60c; bu. (30 lbs. Georgia Legal Weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bu. not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 lbs. not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 lbs.

PRICES

Pd. postpaid, 35c; 3 lbs., postpaid to your address, \$1.00; pk. prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bu. not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 lbs. not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 lbs.

BUYING COTTONSEED

15 MILLION ACRES WASTED EVERY YEAR

There is only one reason why you should buy new cotton seed or corn or seed of any staple crop that you grow yourself and only one question you should ask yourself on that point. The question is—"Will it pay me?"

Getting right down to facts there is mighty little difference between merchants and farmers, much less than most people think. There are some merchants in each town and some farmers in each community that are always ahead of the most of their neighbors in actual possessions, either money or property. Leave out those who have accumulated money by sharp practices and those who had it left to them by relatives. What actually makes the difference between the standing of the successful and the unsuccessful, either merchant or farmer, these men starting on about an even basis?

Atlanta and every other city has a few large merchants, honest, square dealing, progressive, successful men in every way and in almost every case they had nothing to start with in the way of money. There are also hundreds of small merchants scattered around the city with small stores no larger than they were a dozen years ago. At the start they had just as good a chance as the big merchant. What makes the difference? One thing only. The man who has grown from a small merchant to a large one took every advantage of his opportunities. He wasn't afraid to do new things, he wasn't afraid to spend money and effort to do things that would make his store more attractive to buyers; to give his customers better quality of

Cast Out That

Fear or "being afraid" is one of the biggest devils in this world. We laugh at the fear of the dark that most children have, we tell them there's nothing in the dark to hurt them and do our best to convince them that there is nothing in the dark to hurt them, and that's right for there is nothing in the dark to hurt any of them.

This devil of fear is everywhere and influences every person to greater or less extent. It holds the progress of the world back more than any one other influence. It's the devil of fear that keeps the little merchant little all his life, it's the devil of fear that keeps millions of farmers, north, south, east and west, from getting ahead instead of making only a living and a poor living at that from his farm. It's the devil of fear that prevents the agricultural production of the South being double what it is now, the fear that it won't pay to buy a plow that will go down two inches deeper; the fear that it won't pay to use 400 pounds of fertilizer where he only uses 200 now; the fear that it won't pay him to spend a dollar or so for better seed instead of using seed of his own growth. We are interested in seeds especially, but that devil of fear works just as hard against you on using better tools or better stock or better and more fertilizer as it does on better seed. The writer has a personal friend who is a cotton grower. He is a cotton grower who has made two bales per acre this past year in spite of the bad season. We saw him last year at planting time and he said

GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS

"According to a comparison at the Georgia Station for ten years together it was found that the average value of the total yield of the best varieties planted each year was **\$20.08 per acre greater** than the average of the total yield of the poorest varieties planted each year of the ten years, valuing lint at 10 cents per pound and seed at 80 cents per 100 pounds. I am quite sure that it would prove profitable for a majority of cotton growers to pay from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel for improved seed and it would pay some farmers to buy seed at even \$5.00 per bushel rather than plant an unimproved scrub variety." (See Bulletin No. 66, Georgia Experiment Station, page 220.)

The Georgia Station isn't talking about our seed or anybody's seed in particular but is giving a ten year average of the best varieties grown as against poorest varieties. For ten years there was an average difference

SCRUB SEED COSTS TWO HUNDRED MILLION A YEAR

That's pretty close to what it figures out that it costs the South every year to plant cotton seed that is not up to standard of productiveness. Two hundred million dollars is a lot of money. If all the Southern States combined levied a tax amounting to half that there would be a political revolution in a hurry. The old "carpet bag" State governments were examples of economy compared with it. It is a tax you saddle yourself with, an unnecessary, absolutely wasteful tax, no less a tax because the majority don't see it. You have your share of it. You ask how we arrive at those figures. We know because we are cotton growers as well as you are. If our improved seed makes double the yield that the ordinary seed does, it means that the present average crop could be grown on fifteen million acres of land. It now takes about thirty million acres. If right seed were used the crop would be grown on fifteen million acres. If you are going along making less than 400 to 500 pounds of lint per acre you are paying your share of this "scrub seed tax." Counting the time actually spent in plowing and cultivation and the fertilizing that the average farmer does the cost per acre of cotton is about \$15.00. We have cut this down \$1.50 per acre and made it \$13.50 per acre to be safe in our figures. That's the scrub seed tax. The average yield of lint per acre is slightly under 200 pounds.

goods; to do anything and everything he could to make his store a place where people wanted to trade. The man who is the little merchant now had a little store a dozen years ago and it's no bigger now than it was at the start. He has made a bare living, nothing more, and if he stays in business a dozen years more he won't have any more than he has now. This little merchant is honest and square in his dealings but he doesn't change anything. What was good enough for him a dozen years ago is good enough now. He has got in a rut and either can't or won't exert himself enough to get out of it and try to do as the man who has grown to be the big merchant has done. Ask him why he don't do this or that to improve his store or stock or trade and he will usually say "I am afraid it won't pay." He is content to stand still while the world moves on and in about nine cases out of ten the sheriff levying on his stock closes his business life and he has to go to work for somebody else.

Every farm community shows just such differences in the life development of boys and men who start out with the same chance in farming. In every community there are two classes of farmers, those that are going ahead and those that are dropping behind; farmers going ahead improving their places, putting money in the bank and getting better fixed every year. In nine cases out of ten, if you can investigate, you will find that these successful farmers are the men who are not afraid to try new things in the way of tools and seed, or to use more or better fertilizers to increase their yield per acre. Just like the big city merchant who grew up from a little merchant he wasn't afraid of new things just because they were new.

Devil of Fear

then he expected to make two bales per acre. We asked why? His reply was that he was spending half a pale per acre to make two bales per acre and he made it. His seed was right, his fertilizing and cultivation was right, the season was a long way from being an average one but in spite of bad season he made his two bales per acre all right.

He won out just because he had cast out the devil of fear that it wouldn't pay to spend the price of a half bale of cotton per acre to make two bales per acre. As a result he has two bales from every acre he planted and the man who had two bales per acre to sell this time is certainly putting the money in the bank. As a matter of fact our friend spent \$25.00 per acre on his cotton and he got back, largely as a result of that expenditure, over \$150.00 per acre, a clean profit of over \$125.00 on every acre. Even if cotton had been selling for 10 cents his profit would have been \$75.00 per acre. The trouble is that the devil of fear holds most of us so far back that we never make over a half bale per acre. Don't you think 1911 is a good year to cast him out?

We are interested in the seed end of this matter especially. We don't want you to take our word for it entirely for you may think we are prejudiced in favor of our own seed. That old devil of fear that better seed don't pay has got hold of most of us and we want to bring in the testimony of a State institution, the Georgia Experiment Station which is impartial.

DEVIL OF FEAR

of \$20.08 per acre in favor of the best seed. Figured on the present prices of lint and seed the difference would be about \$30.00 per acre. It has been proved in thousands of cases that cotton seed from Hastings doubles the yield over common seed without a cent's difference in cost for cultivation and fertilizer. That means just this: If fifteen million acres in the South were planted in Hastings' Cotton Seed the present average crop of about twelve and a half million bales would be grown on half the present acreage without a cent's additional cost for cultivation and fertilizer per acre if we had seed enough it wouldn't cost at our price over twenty million dollars to plant fifteen million acres and the cost of cultivation of the extra fifteen million acres saved. Do you realize what that means in money and labor, leaving out the first cost of mules or horses? Do you realize what it costs the South every year to use the kind of seed that is planted on at least twenty-nine out of the thirty million acres of cotton?

You know what your yield per acre is. If it's under 200 pounds per acre your seed tax is more than \$13.50 per acre, if it's over 200 pounds it's that much less, but \$13.50 per acre is the average. If the State of Georgia or your own State should levy a tax of \$13.50 per acre on half your acres in cotton you would go after your member of the legislature with a shotgun. Yet this is exactly what you are deliberately doing; putting a tax of this kind on your shoulders by letting the devils of fear and indifference hold you back from planting your land in seed that has the REPRODUCTIVE POWER to produce the present crop on half the acreage. Supposing you are planting twenty acres in cotton now. Which is best—to spend \$12.00 to \$15.00 for seed to plant 10 acres or is it better to save that money and spend the time next summer cultivating twenty acres instead of ten. Remember it takes just as much plowing and cultivating to tend and grow 10 boll plants as it does twenty boll plants. Look at those photographs on page 8. How many barren or near barren plants did you grow in your fields last year? Another point is this: Not less than two hundred million dollars out of our cotton crop goes north every year for supplies that we can just as well grow at home and every dollar's worth of it and more could be grown on these fifteen million acres that are now wasted, the direct result of the use of "common seed" usually planted.

MORTGAGE-LIFTER

Hastings' Big Cropping, Biggest Boll Cotton



LOST \$20.00 PER ACRE PLANTING HIS OWN SEED

We do not recommend our Mortgage Lifter Cotton for boll weevil sections for it is a main crop cotton, but at the same time some of the best testimonials we have ever had on Mortgage-Lifter have been from the heart of the boll weevil country. One of these we reprint here, more especially to illustrate again what we have said before as to how much is lost by planting seed that has been raised at home with all the "going back" there is under general cultivation and through gin mixture.

Mr. Chas. F. Green, of Hill County, Texas, in making a report to us of his cotton crop said: "I raised **6,730 pounds** of seed cotton from one bushel of **Mortgage-Lifter Seed**. If any one can beat that without irrigation or fertilizer, with Mexican boll weevils to cut off the top crop, they are welcome to the prize. I will say that it is **the best cotton I ever saw**. I would have made \$20.00 more per acre on every acre I planted if I had got all my cotton seed from you, as that is the amount I got over and above my own cotton with your **Mortgage-Lifter**. **It would have paid me well to have paid you \$5.00 per bushel to plant my crop**. I got nearly double with your seed just as you said in your catalogue. You can hardly over-estimate your seed." We could fill this entire catalogue with statements such as Mr. Green's that have come in to us from customers who have planted our seed in the last five years. It shows just what good seed of our best varieties will do as compared with other kinds.

You have Mr. Green's experience before you. Below you have the ex-

perience of a Georgia man with Mortgage-Lifter. Both show how easy it is to lose money by planting home-grown seed, not because it's home-grown but because it is inferior seed to that grown for seed purposes.

The advice is passed out at every Farmer's Institute, through the agricultural papers and every other source, for the farmer to select his seed and it's mighty good advice, too. Can you afford to wait the four or five years necessary to bring your own seed up to anywhere near our standard? It don't pay to select your own seed when you can buy (at a medium cost) something better right now.

We have a South Georgia customer who buys **100 bushels** of seed for his own planting every year. We asked him one day he was in our office why he never planted home-grown seed. He replied: "Because the **best seed I can save myself makes from 50 to 75 pounds less lint per acre** than what I buy from you. Besides I get from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel for all the seed I grow from people down there who are either afraid or don't know enough to send off and get the best seed for themselves."

Seed one or two removes from our crop is better than scrub or common seed but it makes whole lot less cotton and it don't take more than three years of lack of selection and breeding together with "gin mixing" to make common seed of it. You know what seed direct from Hastings is. Why take chances just to save 25 or 50 cents per acre seed cost?

HOW MORTGAGE-LIFTER MADE \$332.50 PROFIT

Below we print reports of some heavy yields from various States. These yields were made in prize contests of previous years, and you may think or say that it's all very well for "high pressure" crops, but it won't do to pay \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel for seed to plant an entire crop with. There are tens of thousands of cotton growers who will, and do say that "they can't afford to pay over 50 cents to a dollar a bushel for planting seed." They are mistaken. We want you to read the experience of Mr. Ivey, of Wilkinson Co., Georgia. It's well worth reading what he says. Mr. Ivey wanted to find out whether it paid to use good seed—not in any prize contest, but in just plain ordinary farm culture, and he thought he would risk a few dollars finding out whether good, selected seed paid or not. He sent us \$17.50 for 10 bushels of Mortgage-Lifter seed. (It was higher priced than them now.) On October 17th Mr. Ivey wrote us as follows:

"I bought of you last spring ten bushels of Mortgage-Lifter Cotton Seed and had it dropped in hills. I have now picked eleven bales and have 2 or 3 bales yet to pick. I had two croppers, each with the same amount of the same kind of land. Theirs was planted in common cotton seed, with the same cultivation and fertilizer. Theirs are about all picked out and one has six and the other seven bales. Mortgage-Lifter will double the yield over common cotton. My second picking made thirty-nine pounds of lint to one hundred pounds of seed cotton."

Mortgage-Lifter, the Biggest Bolled, Heavy Cropping Cotton

Mortgage-Lifter is a medium early main crop cotton which begins to open early and is a **continuous bearer until killed by frost**. You get cotton from it from early in the season until killing cold weather comes. It is a true, big bolled, five-locle cotton with an exceptionally long and fine fibre for an upland or short staple cotton. This variety, while firmly set in the boll and holding up well in wind storms, is easily picked, some of our Texas growers who planted it saying that 350 to 400 pounds are easily picked per day.

Mortgage-Lifter makes from 37 to 40 per cent. lint. This fact, combined with its extra heavy bearing qualities, makes it one of the finest varieties that ever originated in the South. The plant grows large and strong; it roots deeply and is a wonderful variety to resist dry weather. It

No prize cultivation here, just plain, ordinary, every-day sort of cultivation. Hastings' seed made **7 Bales more Cotton** under exactly the same conditions than the common seed did.

Cotton, at the time Mr. Ivey sold, was worth 10 cents per pound and as a result of his use of our seed he had 7 extra bales, worth \$350.00, as a direct profit on his investment of \$17.50 six or seven months before. It beats every "get rich quick scheme" that has ever been put out. It paid Mr. Ivey big and it will pay you just as large profits.

While we believe in highest culture and good fertilization, we want to impress you strongly with the profit from the use of our selected high-grade seed. In Mr. Ivey's case not an extra cent was spent for labor or cultivation; the land and fertilizer was the same, yet he had just double what the others had who planted common seed. The \$17.50 he spent in the spring made him a direct cash profit of \$332.50 by fall. He doubled his yield simply by using good seed. You can do the same in 1911 if you get seed direct from us, seed that is being closely selected and bred up every year. One of your neighbors may have gotten seed of us two or three years ago, but the chances are that it has "gone back" and will make 25 to 50 per cent. less than our own growth, for with ordinary culture and the mixture of seed in public gins, pure, high grade seed is an impossibility except from original sources of supply.

Sworn Statements of Yields in Different States

We have paid out \$2,700.00 in cash prizes during the last 4 years for the largest yields of cotton from our seed. We have space for only a few of these reports of yields in this catalogue, but we give them to you just to show you what can be done with our magnificent cotton seed in the hands of cotton growers. REMEMBER, every one of these reports was sworn to before proper officers.

Alabama G. J. Blevins, Cullman County, planted one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter and made 14,967 pounds of seed cotton; in another year's contest he planted 3 pounds and grew therefrom 9,707 pounds of seed cotton.

John I. Watson, Monroe Co., planted 3 pounds on one acre and made 4,074 pounds of seed cotton. This yield was at the rate of 2½ bales per acre.

W. C. Naffel, Montgomery County, grew 1,928 pounds of seed cotton from one pound of Mortgage-Lifter.

Milton A. Deese, Dale County, made 5,874 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed.

Eugene Burton, Lee County, grew 1,793 pounds of Sure Crop from one pound of seed.

Fred M. Wilson, Winston County, made 1,627 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from one pound.

Georgia F. B. Moss, Telfair County, made 13,360 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter.

W. W. Atkinson, Morgan County, in his first year's trial for prize, grew 2,447 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter. The following year he grew 4,576 pounds of seed cotton on the same ground from 3 pounds.

Jeff Dean, Hart County, made as follows, using Mortgage-Lifter: from one bushel planted, 17,888 pounds of seed cotton; from 3 pounds, 4,326 pounds; from one pound, 1,538 pounds.

M. C. Carter, Emanuel County, grew 6,113 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed; further, 716 pounds were picked from 500 stalks, some of the stalks producing 4 pounds of seed cotton each.

Louisiana-Mississippi O. E. McCasland, Claiborne Parish, La., made 2,459 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter.

J. E. Perkins, Harrison County, Miss., made 15,005 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter. He says: "The best cotton ever seen in this section."

C. Douglas, Taulndale County, Miss., made 4,600 pounds from 3 pounds.

J. M. King, Rankin County, made 3,912 pounds from 3 pounds.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

THE NEW "BANK ACCOUNT"

OUR EXTRA EARLY, VERY PROLIFIC, STORM-PROOF COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in many respects it is our best. It is the result of eleven years of cross breeding and selection, and a glance at the illustration on the opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk, shows just what can be done with our "Bank Account" Cotton here in North Georgia.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is an extra early, medium size boll, storm-proof, mostly five locks, and does not blow or drop out easily as does every other extra early variety except Rosser No. 1.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is not a chance variety. It was bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted a variety as early or earlier than the King Extra Early, medium to large bolls that were reasonably storm-proof; open foliage to let the sun in so that bolls would open quickly when grown; a prolific cotton that would equal in yield any of our later big boll varieties and produce a quality lint that would sell at the top-of-the-market prices. All of these good qualities are combined in the "Bank Account" together with deep-rooting and drought-resisting powers.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil The "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves East. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens just as early as King Extra Early and it don't blow out or drop out like King. Its bolls are larger. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It don't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our new "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary and even with that the stands were poor. **Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got a perfect stand with the first planting in 1907.** You can't find a hardier, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than our New "Bank Account."

Bale Per Acre in the Boll Weevil District

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other States. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, thirteen acres in big boll cotton from which we gathered four bales; two acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it.

WHAT PLANTERS SAY ABOUT BANK ACCOUNT

Alabama A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee Co.: "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th, and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 to 6 bales more." F. D. Hayles, Escambia Co.: "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres have ginned 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovvorn, Randolph Co.: "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston Co.: "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account.' Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Autauga Co.: "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account.' No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale." F. Ward, Geneva Co.: "Bought 1 bushel 'Bank Account' last year. Planted one acre and picked from it 2,085 pounds seed cotton. Won the gold prize offered by the Times-Herald for best acre of cotton."

Georgia "Bank Account" is a wonder in these North Georgia hills. Was in the ground during the snow, sleet and freeze in April. Came up fairly well; had blooms on July 8th; open bolls September 1st. It's early, prolific and fine lint. It turned out 43% lint."—A. C. Hawkins, Gwinnett Co. M. F. Davis, Merriweather Co., writes: "Some of the oldest farmers say Bank Account is the best cotton they ever saw. I want to grow 10 bales on 5 acres next year."

Louisiana L. L. Perdue, Union Parish: "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish: "Com-

mon cotton is making $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bale per acre. 'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish: "'Bank Account' has given the best results. Made $\frac{3}{4}$ bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce." J. H. Meyers, Catahoula Parish: "'Bank Account' cotton beat everything around here. I made 6,309 pounds seed cotton on 5 acres. My neighbor, on 5 acres, made with —'s Improved 215 pounds."

Mississippi T. M. Manning, Hinds Co.: "'Bank Account' OK. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones Co.: "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres, 3 of those acres made 5 bales." L. A. Boggan, Simpson Co.: "I planted 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 acres." R. E. Cameron, Panola Co.: "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre." S. C. Edwards, Leake Co.: "Well pleased with 'Bank Account.' It's the best cotton I ever tried and can highly recommend it, especially in boll weevil sections. It is certainly earlier than the King and produces much more to the acre."

Texas R. H. Allen, Grimes Co.: "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick boll weevil cannot keep it from making crop." A. D. Armstead, Houston Co.: "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter; forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine Co.: "It made bale per acre where only half bale had been made before." P. Kelley, Anderson Co.: "'Bank Account' simply fine. Made 6 bales of 510 pounds each from 4 acres, and it only had one ravel. People here offer me \$3.00 bushel for the seed. I want \$4.00. Am thankful to you for your fine cotton."

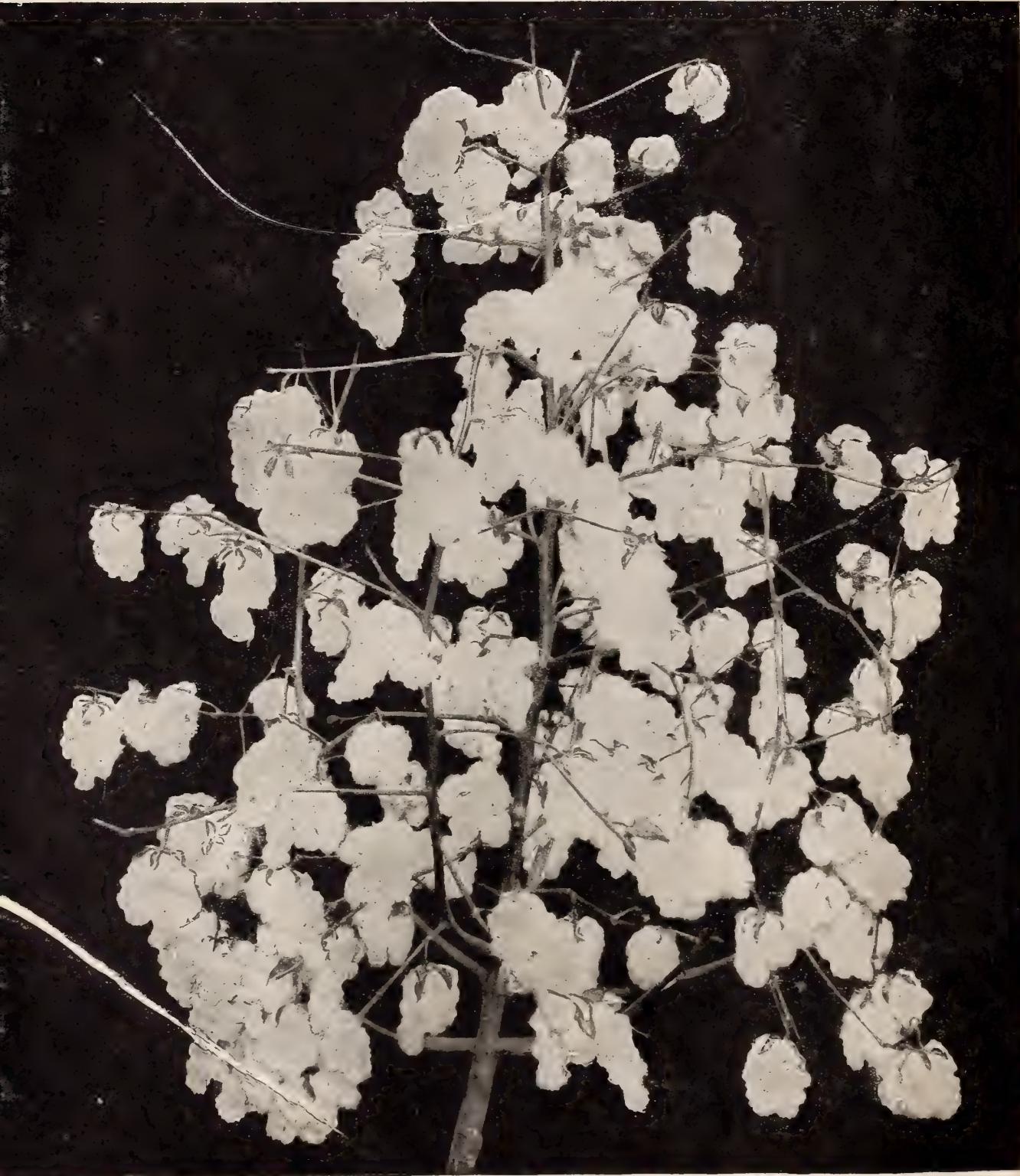
A 40 TO 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

Four years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent. of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the four years we have had it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent. of lint.

On Bottom Lands There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop with May 20th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight) \$2.00; 10 bushels, \$17.50. 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.16 per 100 pounds.

NEW "UNION" BIG BOLL COTTON



IT UNITES THE GOOD POINTS

We have been working with all kinds and varieties of cotton for a great many years. We have made a special study of the big boll varieties, recognizing that they had many desirable points that could never be "bred" into the small boll sorts.

We feel fully justified in naming this new variety the "Union" Big Boll Cotton. In it are united more good points that go to make up a perfectly desirable Big Boll Cotton for the planter than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before.

It is a true type of Big Boll Cotton, the bolls running 55 to 60 to the pound. The seed are white, with greenish tinge and are medium in size. It has good lint and the lint per cent is from 38 to 40, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock, easy to pick, yet storm resistant cotton. It is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to diseases affecting the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety showed less "motes" than any other variety in our test grounds where 42 varieties were grown.

We don't force cotton in our test grounds with excessive fertilizing. We give good cultivation. "Union" Big Boll turned us in our variety test work 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under high fertilizing, such as not one cotton grower in a thousand would be willing to give, we have made it turn out at the rate of over 4 bales per acre. We don't want to set that as a standard for you or any one else unless you are ready to give it practically "garden cultivation." If you use good methods of cultivation and fair fertilizing you can reasonably expect 1½ to 2 bales per acre from "Union" Big Boll. It won't do it on washed out hill side lands, plowed 3 to 4 inches deep and fertilized with 200 pounds of 8-2-2 guano per acre. You nor anybody else can get big yields from starved-out plants of cotton or anything else.

The great underlying principle of that great organization the "Farmers' Union" is co-operation. It's a grand principle and needs a wider application than it gets. Now our new "Union" Big Boll Cotton is the best big boll cotton on the market, but you must do your part. If you want to get in and stay in the bale and a half to two bales per acre class you can, by planting "Union Big Boll" and then co-operating with it with deep plowing, liberal fertilizing, right cultivation. If you do your part "Union" Big Boll will co-operate with you to the fullest extent in turning to you the most profitable crop of cotton you ever made.

The Boll Weevil is coming east fast. It reached Southwestern Alabama last fall and it's only a matter of a few years until the boll weevil covers the entire cotton belt. This fact should be recognized and prepared for. The coming of the boll weevil means practically the wiping out of the large, heavy leaf varieties such as Russell, Christopher, Wyche and a dozen others. You must plant varieties that make little shade if you expect to grow cotton with boll weevils around.

Successful crops are being made with small boll varieties in the weevil sections, but many planters object to the small sized bolls.

Good for Boll Weevil Sections

"Union" Big Boll has light open foliage. It lets the sun in to all parts of the plant and leaves no hiding place for the weevil. It is early. Like our Bank Account Cotton, it will make good crops before the weevil gets in his work. It fruits quick and close and the big bolls make it easy to pick, thus avoiding the objections to small boll varieties. It unites all the good points of the big boll class with ability to make the crop quick enough to avoid the weevil damage. While we have never offered "Union" Big Boll for sale before and hesitated to do it this year because our supply of seed of it is so limited, yet we know its great value. It's just the big boll cotton that Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been asking for since the weevil came; it's just the kind of big boll cotton that Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas will have to plant when the weevil reaches them. If you are in the weevil district or anywhere that the season is short and want to plant big boll cotton, "Union" Big Boll will please you. If you are in Alabama, Georgia or the Carolinas, the time to get ready for the weevil is now. Change your varieties; get a start this year of varieties that will make cotton in spite of the weevil. The great damage from Boll Weevil comes from being unprepared for it. With "Union" Big Boll Cotton and right methods of cultivation the boll weevil can't do you a great deal of damage. While we don't expect the weevil on the Hastings' Farms for at least three years we are changing varieties now to be prepared when it comes. What is good for us is good for you in that respect and "Union" Big Boll is the right variety of big boll cotton for us and for you. Seed supply limited. Order early.

Prices

Pound, postpaid, 50 cents; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck not prepaid 75 cents; Bushel (30 lbs. Georgia legal weight) \$2.50; 100 pounds \$7.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.16 per 100 pounds.

THE ROSSER No. 1

Our Extra Early Large Boll Cotton

THAT ALWAYS GETS AHEAD OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

The Rosser No. 1 Cotton was introduced by us 7 years ago and has steadily won favor in boll weevil sections and all along the extreme northern line of the cotton belt where very short seasons for cotton are the rule.

There are two points about the Rosser No. 1 Cotton that we don't like. First is, that being a hybrid cotton, a cross between an extra early white seeded variety and an extra big boll'd green seeded variety the seed produced by the Rosser No. 1 are both green and white, and a customer buying seed of it for the first time "cusses us out" for shipping him "mixed seed." Second, the shape and size of the plants in the field are more irregular than we like to see them. We have been working with the Rosser for a great many years and all the work in selection that we have been able to do has had little effect in establishing regularity of color in the seed or in shape and size of the plant. But Rosser No. 1 everlastingly makes cotton and makes it in a hurry, and we have an idea that most people grow cotton to get a good crop of lint, rather than any particular color of seed or size or shape of the plant. Judging by the way so many order Rosser No. 1 from us year after year it pleases them.

Rosser No. 1 begins opening as early or earlier than the best strains of the King Extra Early. In fact one of our Texas customers wrote us that the Rosser No. 1 opened fully one week ahead of the King and enabled him to make a crop before the boll weevil could do any damage.

We grow our seed crops of Rosser No. 1 way up in North Georgia, so far up in fact that cotton isn't considered a safe crop there, but the Rosser No. 1 has never failed to make a good crop there. This helps, too, in keeping up its earliness of maturity.

The question of boll weevil is getting to be serious over most of the cotton belt.

Rosser No. 1 puts you in ahead of the boll weevil in the boll weevil sections, enables you to market early if you desire to, and gives you a larger boll'd, easily picked variety. It has none of the bad qualities of King's or a late variety that is slow to open. It's an all right early cotton that will give you heavy yields where the crop has to be made in a short time.

Rosser No. 1 holds the record of making slightly over one bale per acre in 134 days—seed being planted June 8th and plants being killed by frost October 20th. This was on rather poor Georgia red clay, upland, in a dry season.

Rosser No. 1 enables growers in the worst boll weevil sections to again make profitable crops because it puts on the greater part of the crop before the boll weevil has a chance to get in its worst work.

It is unlike other extra early varieties, in that, while it puts on and opens a heavy crop early, still it continues to bear until frost kills plant.

Bolls are medium to large and do not blow or drop out easily. Adapted to all parts of the cotton section, and after seeing it grow for several years here in Georgia, in all sorts of seasons and on different soils, we can recommend it fully to any one who wants an extra early, large boll'd, heavy bearing cotton.

For four years our crops of Rosser No. 1, near Atlanta, were pronounced by cotton experts the best fields in this section. One grower in 1904 produced lint at a net cost of 32-5 cents per pound, giving him a net profit of over 6 3-5 cents per pound on every pound of lint grown by him that season, having sold his crop at 10 cents.



The Rosser No. 1—Our Extra Large Boll Cotton

Our Texas customers re-ordering this variety every two years bring to our attention a fact that too little attention is paid to it. Almost every one of them writes that their seed gets so mixed in the public gins that they don't want to plant it again. In other words, two years' ginning under the present system puts seed down almost on the basis of common seed. It's practically impossible to keep seed anywhere near straight where more than one variety is ginned. When we were handling less seed than we do now the ginning used to give us a great deal of trouble—now we have entire plantations with private gins on the place, growing and ginning one variety only. In this way only can we keep seed right.

Rosser No. 1--What Cotton Growers Say

In Texas "I take greatest pleasure in giving results with Rosser No. 1 Cotton. Planted seed April 1st; they came up fine and grew off quick. May 6th we got heavy hailstorm which ruined one-third of the plants after they were 'chopped out.' Had no seed left to replant on my acre. Very dry all summer, but in three pickings I have 1,150 pounds seed cotton from this part stand. Have saved the best for planting next year."—Gustave Baumgarten, Lavaca Co., Texas.

"Am well pleased with the Rosser No. 1. I planted 7 acres and it was up to a good stand. Easter Sunday a cold spell came on and killed about half of it. Will get 4 bales. First bale weighed 52 pounds; second 645 pounds."—C. T. Nicholson, Matagorda Co., Texas.

"Rosser No. 1 is a fine cotton. The seed bought of you was planted March 18th and it was open July 1st so that a good picker could pick 200 pounds a day. My land is black sandy prairie. Did not use any manure or fertilizer; plowed my cotton 4 times. I have gathered 6 bales on 15 acres and have four more to gather. Last year I planted 25 acres with another kind and made only one bale of 436 pounds on the 25 acres, so you can see that Rosser No. 1 is a good cotton. I think it is the fastest making cotton that ever came to Texas."—Geo. Barnhard, Colorado Co.

"Rosser No. 1 is about weevil proof. We caught 150 weevils in one hour but I could not see that it made any difference. I made two bales when my neighbors made none. I believe the reason is that it puts on so much and so fast that the boll weevil cannot get it all."—H. L. Wheeler, Wilson County, Texas.

"Rosser No. 1 turned out O.K. I planted on poor sandy land, and being over-cropped I could not work it as I should have done. It has been blooming ever since it started and is still blooming (October 10th.) There is some opening, some ready to open, some half-grown bolls which will make about 1,000 pounds seed cotton before frost. To date have picked out 1,800 pounds. Lints above the average and is of very good grade, having brought best price on day I sold it. This is how Rosser No. 1 is doing under conditions of poor land, bad cultivation and no fertilizer. Hastings' seeds are good enough for me or anybody else."—C. O. Kaiser, Fayette County, Texas.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.16 per 100 pounds.

King's Extra Early A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 30 to 35 per cent lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. Lb., postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$1.00; 100 lb., \$4.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Russell Big Boll Big boll late variety. Seed both green and white. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. Lb., postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; pk., not prepaid, 50c; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mississippi "I am well pleased with the Rosser No. 1. We had the boll weevil very bad this year but on account of the early fruiting and maturing of this cotton it made more per acre than any other among several varieties I planted."—G. W. Cooper, Hinds Co. Mississippi.

"I bought one bushel of your seed and planted 4 acres of common pine ridge land. Used 300 pounds commercial fertilizer per acre. Will gather about 1,000 pounds per acre. All that have seen my cotton say it is fine for the year and land. I have had more calls for seed than I will be able to supply."—S. C. Mabry, Newton Co.

Louisiana "Had bad luck with the seed bought of you, losing all most all by the April freeze. Had enough left to plant 2 acres. Did not fertilize, just cultivated good and picked the weevil close. I have ginned one bale 575 pounds; have 1,200 pounds seed cotton picked (Oct. 9th) and think will make two bales averaging 575 pounds. I have planted the No. 1 before and like it. Expect to order some more in the spring."—J. S. Gilbert, Franklin Parish, La.

"Rosser No. 1 grew off nicely and commenced fruiting early, which we were glad to see. A bottom crop is always appreciated since the boll made its appearance here."—Louis Bringier, Ascension Parish, La.

Alabama "I should have gotten 2 bales per acre (Rosser No. 1) but will get only about 1 1/4 bales per acre. If I had used acid and potash instead of cotton seed meal guano as a feeder I am sure the result would have been satisfactory."—R. A. Speer, Clay Co.

"Seed did well. Planted 4 acres new land, first year's crop, will get nearly 2 bales with poor stand, as cold and lice killed quite a lot of it. Garden seed was fine."—A. L. Harwell, Escambia Co.

"Rosser No. 1 is fine. I only planted one acre and have got 575 pounds of lint cotton. Everybody in my settlement wants some of my seed. Your customers need not be afraid of Rosser No. 1. They are a good seed."—O. R. Smith, Randolph Co.

Truitt - Culpepper - Christopher Three varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are all fair croppers in favorable seasons. Price of each, 20c lb., postpaid; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for large quantity prices.

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25 in any quantity.

Don't Let the Boll Weevil Get You

We have made a very close study of this Boll Weevil proposition for the last six years. We have spent some time in each of the past five summers in boll weevil districts and we wish that we could in some way impress upon the people of Georgia, the Carolinas and that part of Alabama that is not infested, with the seriousness of the boll weevil, that is if it catches you unprepared for him. We are perfectly satisfied that with well bred varieties of seed and right methods of cultivation it is entirely practicable to grow one bale or more of cotton per acre under the worst of boll weevil conditions. We have customers in Louisiana doing it now with our cotton seed under the worst boll weevil conditions that have existed. We do know also that with boll weevil present, common cotton seed and average methods of cultivation won't make 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This is the proposition that Southern Alabama is up against this year; Southwest Georgia will have the same thing not later than 1912, and it will, within a few years, cover the entire cotton belt. It brings disaster to those farmers and tenants who are not prepared for it. The boll weevil is as sure to cover the entire Southeastern cotton belt within the next few years as death and taxes, and you might as well recognize now that like death and taxes the boll weevil must be met, and by planting good quick-maturing seed, by really farming instead of scratching the ground as has been the general practice, losses can be avoided. It is a whole lot better to make the change in seed and methods now, so that when the weevil comes you will sustain little or no loss, than to have it forced on you by poverty. We have had a number of talks with the great boll weevil experts of the United States Department of Agriculture that have been fighting the weevil in Texas and Mississippi and they agree with us that the only way to grow cotton profitably under boll weevil conditions is to plant right seed and give the highest of cultivation. We are preparing for the coming of the weevil on the "Hastings Farms," although we don't expect to have the weevil there for at least 3 or 4 years. Anyhow, the methods and seed necessary to make cotton under boll weevil conditions will make two to three times as much as the present average yields. Why not make the change now and make more money instead of waiting until changes are forced on you by loss and disaster? If you are dependent on the bank or supply merchant now it's time to get out from that position this year, before the weevil comes. If you don't you will be in trouble, for the scare that the merchant and banker gets is about as bad as the weevil. We are saying this in all seriousness. It's time for every man in the cotton belt to at least begin to change his methods.

25 Cents Per Year When Ordered with Seeds from Hastings'

SOUTHERN RURALIST

VOL. XVII.—No. 8.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 15, 1910

5c PER COPY—\$1.00 PER YEAR

WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING

Ideas Being Intelligently Applied on Many Good Farms

GREAT IS THE DUST MULCH

I want to tell you of my experience on this old run-down land, where the former owner says he was starved out, and predicted the same fate for us, as soon as the money we brought with us gave out.

The year before we began here a certain tract produced about three bushels per acre of stubbings, hardly a good ear in the patch. I broke deep, prepared well, planted in furrow, covered with hoe, leaving slightly below the level, plowed five times with Southern Belle, one-horse cultivator. I then made a one-horse weeder of two by four stuff, in an A-shape, putting in 36 teeth of 40-penny nails, extending through two and a half inches. I ran this in the middles for the first working each week for four weeks, keeping a dust mulch one to two inches deep all through a very severe drought. The land held moisture finely. The soil two inches below the surface would "ball" by pressure in the hand at any time during the drought, while some I examined, which was bedded and ridge-cultivated, was so dry that not a sign of moisture showed till you went down eight inches, and then it would not ball.

My corn stayed green to the lower blades till the grain matured, and by actual measurement of land and corn, I made 2½ bushels of corn per acre without fertilizer, while some, on which I put a small quantity of stable manure near each hill at time of planting, made 26 bushels per acre. So, you can see that the extra preparation and cultivation I gave—more than was given the year before—produced over 18 bushels per acre additional. While the former year gave two bushels per acre (one-third off for the land rent), for breaking, planting, seed and three plowings, and only one bushel per acre rent, my plan gave seven bushel rent and twelve bushels per acre net for two extra plowings, and four weedings, which took two and a half hours work for each plowing, and one hour for each weeding, or twelve bushels of corn, for nine hours work per acre. Did it pay?

At the proper time I may tell you what I am doing with this same tract this year after fall breaking and subsoiling.

At the risk of being prosy, I wish to add that while I take seven of what are regarded as the leading farm papers, I get more actual benefit from the Southern Ruralist than from all the others, because it gives me the actual work of so many real, every-day working farmers. Sometimes their accounts of failures are as beneficial to me as their successes, as it saves me from making the same mistake.

W. W. Ammon,
Springhill, La.

I am now sowing peas in wheat stubble; will cut them for hay this fall, then turn the stubble with two-horse turn plow. In the spring will broadcast manure, disk, and sow early oats; when the oats are cut the last of May, I will plow in more manure and plant to corn. I will lay by the corn with peas and turn again in the fall.

Spread your manure; plow deep; disk; plant and continually cultivate your corn or cotton, and sow peas! Then sow some more.

I have a 500-pound Duroc Jersey-Berkshire sow which brings two litters

A RECORD WITH CORN

One year ago, last May, I bought my little farm, of ten acres, here at the foot of Picturesque Lost Mountain, Ga.

I am a city-bred; have had no previous experience in practical farming, and have acquired my knowledge from reading and studying agricultural papers and magazines. Chief among all, I am indebted to the SOUTHERN RURALIST for my success in raising corn and my interest in this particular crop.

I am only a one-mile farmer. Nevertheless, as I believe in deep plowing at the proper time, I

falls to an average depth of 12 inches with a one-horse turner, and sowed land to oats as a cover crop.

This spring, beginning of March, I turned under oats, and after harrowing land thoroughly both ways and dragging same I laid off rows 5½-2 feet wide with small sweep plowing as deep as my mule could pull. I then planted three acres in Hastings' Prolific corn on March 24th, crossing with a spring tooth harrow. Corn was dropped, only one grain to the hill, one foot apart, as I wanted it to grow. It came up fine, giving a perfect stand.

April 8th I cultivated ground with spring tooth harrow, bearing down on it and going as deep as possible, killing all sprouting weeds; repeated April 13th. April 24th we had remarkably cold weather, with snow during the night, four inches deep, and a freezing wind.

At first I thought that my plants would be killed, but

with the exception of about 200 hills which had to be replanted the corn bore up well.

May 2d corn received first hoeing. This was done thoroughly, removing every particle of grass or weeds in the rows, and pulverizing all clods and making rows smooth and level. (I must mention here that corn was planted in a water furrow.) Same day middles were harrowed again with spring tooth cultivator, and left smooth, weedless and covered with a fine two to three inch thick mulch.

May 13th the corn was both hoed and harrowed out. May 20th I went over middles again with cultivator. May 27th I applied 300 pounds 10-2-4 as side



Bearded Wheat, Grown on Farm of H. D. Randall, Lawtey, Fla.

PEAS AND MORE PEAS

Land which formerly yielded 20 bushels of corn and a half bushel of cotton to the acre, now yields 100 bushels corn, two bushels of cotton, or 40 bushels wheat. I attribute my success with this land to planting cowpeas, and keeping up a proper rotation.

When laying by my corn I sow peas. When laying by cotton I sow the early black pea, and before frost have two things to pick off the same land, thereby increasing the profits and improving the land at the same time.

of pigs every year. These pigs are always fine specimens and bring \$10 a pair. She averages about ten to the litter; two litters a year are worth \$100 total value, and the feeding expense is very small compared with the pigs and worth. I feed the pigs skim milk and middlings, and the sow a mixed ration.

Am cultivating all my crops as rapidly as possible now. It is much easier to cultivate a crop when you keep killing the small grass, weeds, etc., all the time. Once let the grass get to pushing you, and it will keep you "rattled" all summer.

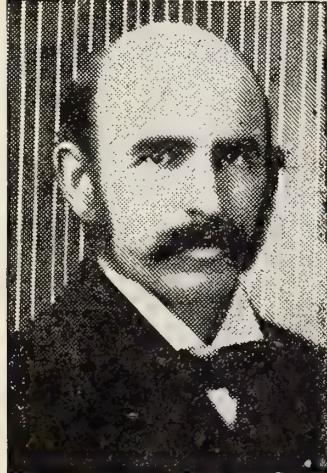
J. M. Gwynn.

Marietta, S. C.

Over 125,000 Copies Twice a Month

A Page From the Southern Ruralist, About Half Size

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST AND THE MEN WHO MAKE IT



F. J. MERRIAM, Editor and Publisher

There are many agricultural papers in the South but there is one of them that towers head and shoulders above all the others in practical value to Southern farmers. That one is the Southern Ruralist published in Atlanta. On the opposite page is shown the first page of an issue of the Ruralist (less than one-half actual size). It is published twice every month (1st and 15th), contains from 24 to 48 pages each time and is chock full of **practical farm information of the very best kind.**

With all due respect to the agricultural papers of the country as a whole there is a great deal of rot and impractical nonsense printed in them, much of it absolutely misleading to our Southern farmers. This is not intentional but it is a fact that too many agricultural editors know mighty little about farming and their papers show it.

The Southern Ruralist is not a paper of that kind, for if there is one thing that stands out clear and distinct in the Ruralist it is the plain common horse sense shown in its editing and the care taken to print nothing in the way of agricultural or farm information that is not practical or that would be misleading in any way to Southern farmers.

Mr. F. J. Merriam and Dr. H. E. Stockbridge whose faces are shown here, are above all things practical, yet up-to-date Georgia farmers. They are not city men. When they write anything about farming in the South they are writing from their own experience and observation. What they know and say goes to and helps more than 125,000 Southern farmers and gardeners twice every month. If you are already a reader of the Ruralist you know that every word we say on this page is true. You know the Ruralist is above all things practical and that it is written from the viewpoint of an actual farmer.

No farmer can read the Ruralist for three months and truthfully say that he has not been helped. It helps us. We get something of value from every single issue. We are anxious for you to have it to help you in the year 1914.



H. E. STOCKBRIDGE, Agr. Editor

The Ruralist Farm Of over 200 acres is really a trial farm for the benefit of Ruralist readers. Both truck and general farming are carried on there and hundreds of experiments in varieties, crops, fertilizing, cultivation methods, farm implements, live stock and dairying are made. Mr. Merriam tells all about these from time to time in the Ruralist. Some of them are successes, some of them failures. You are told of both through the Ruralist but you are never advised to do anything until it has been "tried out" on the Ruralist Farm. Ruralist advice is always based on knowledge, not theory. Ruralist readers get real actual tried out and proven facts.

What Our Farmers

Every department of farm work and life is covered by the Ruralist. With C. L. Willoughby, Manager of the Ferncrest Dairy Farm, Sandersville, Ga., editing the Live Stock and Dairy Department; Prof. T. H. McHatton, of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, the Horticultural Department; Dr. C. A. Cary, Veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station, telling how to handle and cure diseased or injured live stock of all kinds; F. J. Marshall, the noted poultryman, looking after the poultry interests, etc., it looks as if the field was pretty well covered. To us, however, the most interesting articles in the Ruralist are those in the issues coming out the 15th of each month under the head of "What Farmers Are Doing." Under this head, farmers from every Southern State tell the readers of the Ruralist just what they are doing on their farms and how they do it. With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge

A Man of Great Experience As the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia, Dr. Stockbridge, the agricultural editor of the Ruralist has had plenty of cotton belt experience. As a man of both scientific and practical attainments he has both a national and international experience, his work as director of the Florida Experiment Station and the Japanese Agricultural Department stamping him as a man of exceptional ability. He is a most popular speaker at Farmer's Institutes. He writes exactly as he talks, straight to the point, presenting the scientific truths of agriculture in simple, plain language, easily understood by all who read.

Are Actually Doing

those articles by farmers themselves are the most interesting and valuable that appear in the Ruralist. They give the actual experience of the man right on the ground day in and day out, the "one horse" farmers as well as the large ones. On the opposite page one of these "What Farmers Are Doing" pages is shown.

We think we know something about farming ourselves and the Hastings' Farm of over 3,000 acres is somewhat of a farm but not an issue of the Ruralist comes out that we don't learn something from it. We are always willing to learn something about farming and it's just as valuable to us from the pages of an agricultural paper as by word of mouth from one of our neighbors.

No farmer can afford to be without an agricultural paper and the Southern Ruralist is the best of all of them for the Southern farmer.

"HALF-PRICE" and "MONEY BACK" OFFER

The regular subscription price of the Southern Ruralist is now 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the Southern Ruralist for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 2 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the Ruralist that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the Ruralist. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the Ruralist for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

GEORGIA CHAMPION CORN



From a Photograph Taken in One of Our Fields of Georgia Champion Grown for Seed in North Georgia. Mr. C. H. Stephens, Superintendent of Seed Corn Work, Examining an Ear.

NORTH GEORGIA FOR SEED CORN

About half way between Atlanta and the mountains is a certain class of land that, in our opinion, based on experience, has no equal in producing corn for planting anywhere in the South. It is corn from that particular section that has won so many prizes. A look at the illustration on this page, reproduced from a photograph taken in one of our fields of Georgia Champion will convince you the vigor of both this variety and corn in that section. This crop only had 200 pounds of seed per acre.

GEORGIA CHAMPION CORN

On the opposite page we reproduce a photograph of our Georgia Champion Corn just as it stood in one of our fields growing for seed. Mr. Stephens, who superintends all of our seed corn growing in North Georgia stands to the left. If the printer does his work right you can easily see the strong vigorous growth of this variety on valley land.

While we have been growing this variety, which we now offer under the name of Georgia Champion, for three years, we wanted to be sure of its heavy cropping qualities before we offered it for sale. We have tried it under drought conditions, we have tried it under excessive rains and it has made for us equally well under both conditions. It's a safe corn both for you and for us.

We don't recommend our "Georgia Champion" for poor land unless it is well prepared and well fertilized. Any corn with its great vigor and heavy cropping qualities is not going to do its best unless properly fed. This comes through either naturally strong soil or else heavy fertilizing. If you can give either of these conditions our "Georgia Champion" is not going to disappoint you.

At no time in the past has there ever been such interest in corn growing in the South as at the present time and we are glad to see it. Not because we sell seed corn, but because, once interest is thoroughly aroused as to corn in the South we will be selling corn instead of buying it. Do you know that corn comes into Atlanta by the trainload every week? Some of that is consumed here in Atlanta, but the vast bulk of it goes out to the country to feed the mules and horses that are making cotton. That corn is being sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel out in the country where it can be grown at a cost not exceeding 35 cents per bushel with varieties like Georgia Champion.

Really, it's about the most foolish thing we ever knew, the Southern farmer paying \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel for corn that he can produce at a cost not exceeding 35 cents per bushel. Guy Collins, an Early County, Georgia, boy, grew corn at a cost of 24 cents a bushel (see page 66) and the grown up farmer spending his labor and time and money on about all his land, growing cotton at a cost of 8 to 10 cents per pound to sell at 13 to 15 cents. Don't think we are kicking about growing cotton for we are not. It's the finest crop in the world when handled right. It ought not to cost over 5 cents per pound to grow it and it won't if you grow your own corn and hay and forage from good seed. "Georgia Champion" is one of those varieties of corn that you can grow "feed corn" from at a cost not exceeding 35 cents per bushel in the South.

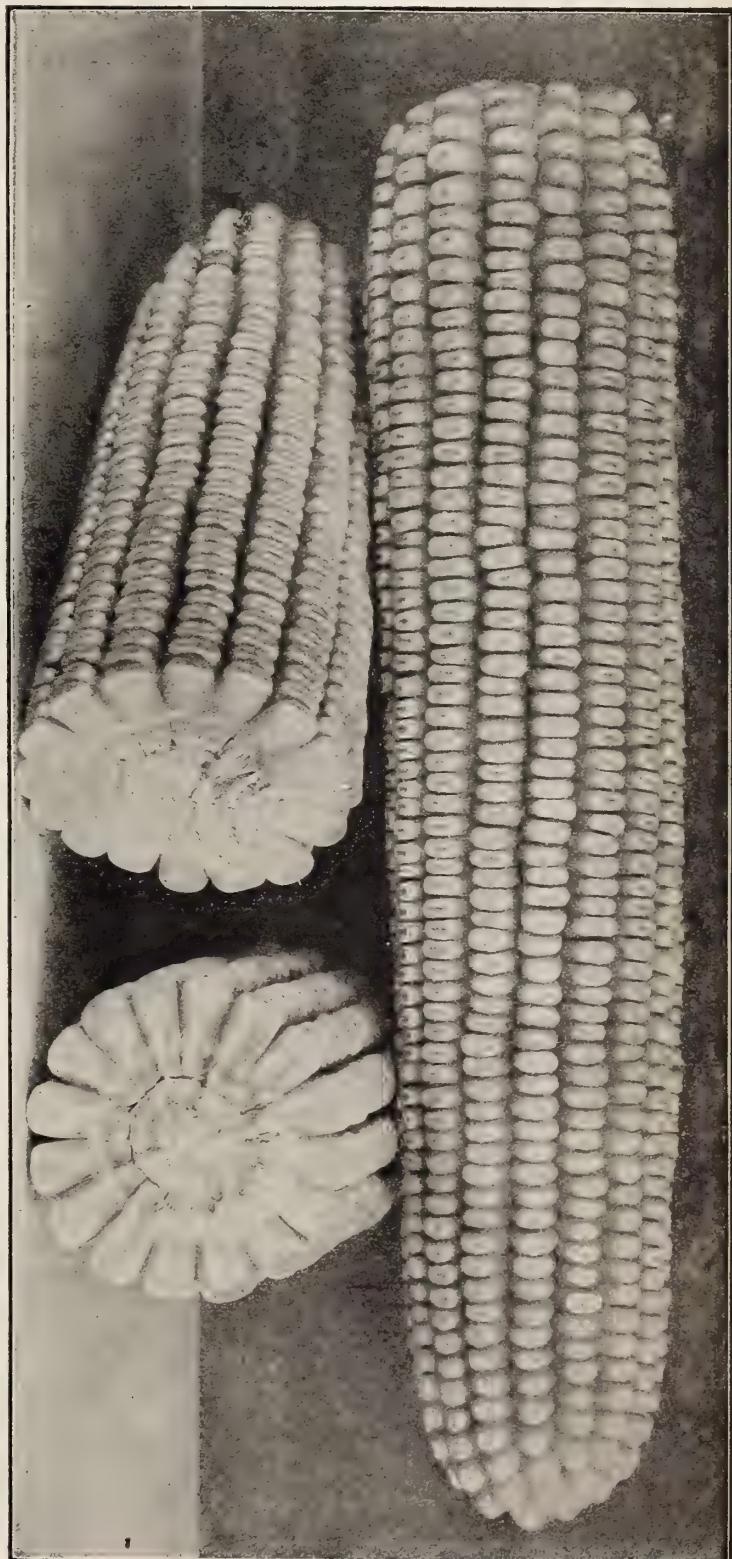
We have talked and advocated the use of prolific varieties of corn. We do yet but we recognize the fact that there are tens of thousands of farmers in the South that want and insist on having a "big eared" corn. If you are one of those thousands our Georgia Champion is one of the right varieties of corn for you. On the opposite page is part of a field, on this page is an illustration from a photograph of ears from our seed crop. Please note how the ears are filled out clear to the tip. This shows "breeding." You never see sorry corn fill out like these ears. They represent the right kind of seed corn, the kind that is putting on grain wherever there is any room to make grains. On the last page of our cover you will see the natural size of Georgia Champion grains. It has about the largest, finest, whitest grains of any corn we have ever seen and we are sure it will please you either for meal, for stock feeding or for "roasting ears." The growth is strong and vigorous, plenty of large blades either for "fodder pulling" or for "shredding." The ears are large, 10 to 13 inches long and well filled out, one and two to the stalk.

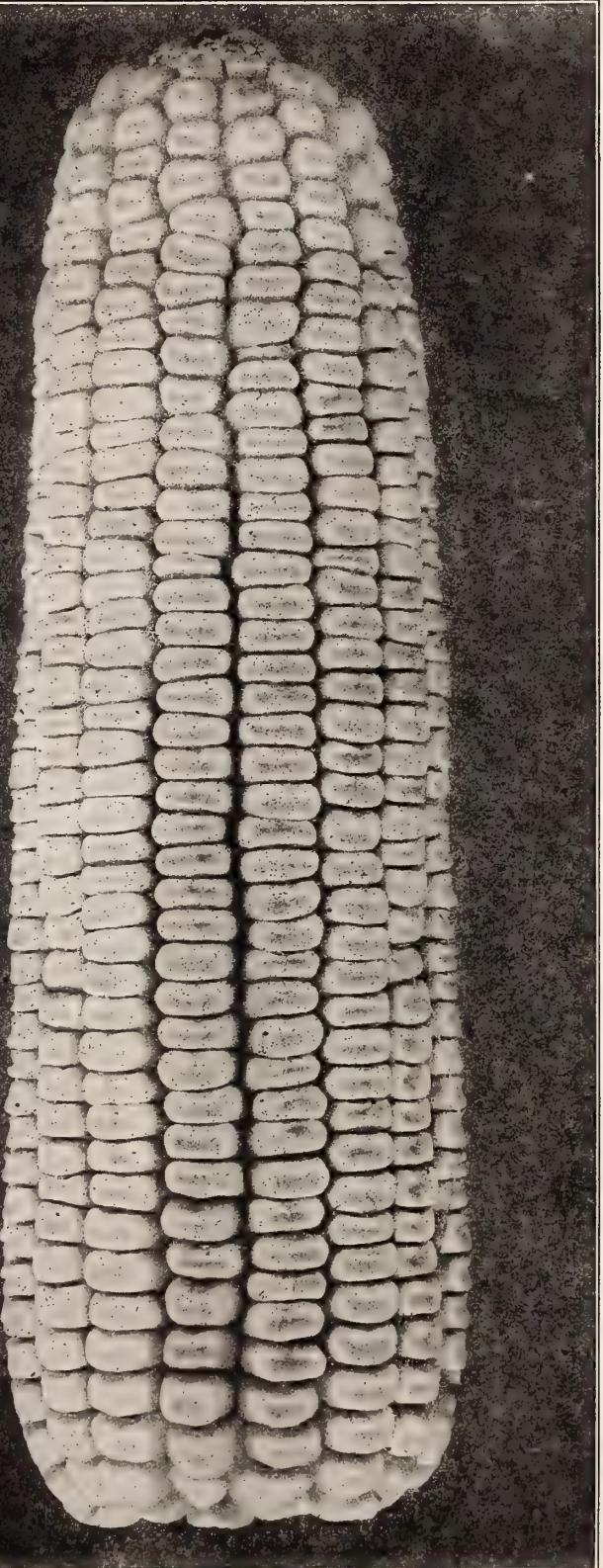
Prices for seed of "Georgia Champion" grown in field shown in photograph on opposite page. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Hastings' Prolific Corn

Greatest producer of grain and forage known. Winner of hundreds of prizes for heaviest yield per acre in all the Southern States. See last and next to last page of cover of this catalogue for description and illustration. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

HASTINGS' NEW BIG EARED CORN "GEORGIA CHAMPION" A SUPERB LARGE WHITE GRAINED CORN FOR THE SOUTH





OUR FLORIDA FLINT CORN

NATURAL SIZE OF THE EARS TAKEN FROM ONE OF OUR GEORGIA SEED CROPS

For the past 12 or 15 years we have been asked by many of our friends in Florida and the lower South if we could not get them a corn that would resist the attacks of the corn weevil that frequently destroys soft corn completely and damages all corn to greater or less extent in the lower South after it has been kept for several months.

What they have really wanted was a "weevil-proof" corn. Actually we don't believe such a corn can be grown. We have seen the corn weevil grind up the flintiest kind of pop corn into dust, and pop corn is about the hardest corn that can be grown.

Four years ago one of our friends in Bradford County, Florida, sent us a small quantity of about the hardest large grained corn we ever saw. We were very much struck with its appearance and gave it a trial on our corn grounds here in Georgia. It grew off nicely, resisted drought well and made a surprisingly good crop for a corn of its class.

We grew it a second and third year before offering it, this being in line with our general policy of proving the value of a variety before offering it for sale. The illustration on this page from a photograph of an ear from our seed crops shows the natural size of the ears. While it has all the appearance of a pure dent corn it is as hard as "pop corn." We don't feel like saying that any corn is "weevil-proof," but if a weevil don't come mighty near breaking his teeth when he tackles our "**Florida Flint**" we miss our guess. Without any exception the "**Florida Flint**" is the hardest large grained corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and binds closely over the end of the ear. With us it makes 30 to 40 bushels per acre, according to soil. We understand that on the sandy soils of Florida, with one stalk four feet apart each way, that the average yield is some 20 bushels per acre, but this could undoubtedly be made up to 30 to 40 bushels per acre with fair fertilizing. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole-crop corn, but for something to last with little or no weevil damage from one year's end to the other it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with Hastings' Prolific, or if large-earred corns are preferred, either Georgia Champion or Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our Florida Flint. You need not be afraid to plant it in other States because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific as or heavy bearer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the lower South.

PRICES—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Marlboro Prolific A standard 2 to 3 ear per stalk corn that is largely planted in the Carolinas. There are so many different strains of the Marlboro grown that it is almost impossible to tell which is the real Marlboro and planters should be very cautious in buying this. We have what is considered genuine stock of this variety. It is not as good for general planting as the "Hastings' Prolific," but is considerably better than the "Cocke's Prolific" from Virginia. It is medium early in maturity, grains are a little flinty and make good meal. Good for planting on either uplands or bottom. It is a fair producer of foliage and makes good fodder. Grains and cob are both white. At right stages of growth makes a good "roasting ear." Seed stock, grown for seed purposes. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Cocke's Prolific Up to the time Hastings' Prolific was introduced Cocke's was the favorite for a prolific corn. On good soil in this part of Georgia it makes 3 to 4 medium sized ears per stalk. Ears of good average size for prolific corn; grain and cob white and the hard flinty grains make excellent meal. Fine variety for roasting ears. Cocke's Prolific has superseded the old Blount's Prolific, long a favorite in the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Mexican June Corn For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Hastings' Big Rockdale Corn

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some 15 years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the large-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 15 inches long and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds each. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled.

In the big drought in Texas six years ago it excelled all others. Mr. Geo. D. Gray, of Kendall Co., Texas, wrote us then: "I planted some of your Rockdale last spring during drought. Ground was so dry only 10 per cent could come up. What did come up grew like a thoroughbred and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on ten acres."

Louis B. Gallison, Bradford Co., Florida, writes: "Rockdale corn has a local reputation here. Three ears, laid end to end, measured 38 inches. One of the ears shelled 210 grains over a dry quart measure."

W. H. Knight, Dare Co., N. Carolina, writes: "Rockdale corn bought of you is fine. Six ears shell out one gallon of corn."

E. H. Ezell, Alabama, writes: "Your Rockdale corn is all you claim for it. I made a good crop and the largest ears I ever saw."

Mr. W. P. Henry, Union Co., Miss., won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for the best single ears of corn, the prizes being offered by the New Albany Gazette. Variety—Hastings' Rockdale Corn.

We could go on and print pages of testimonials if we had the room.

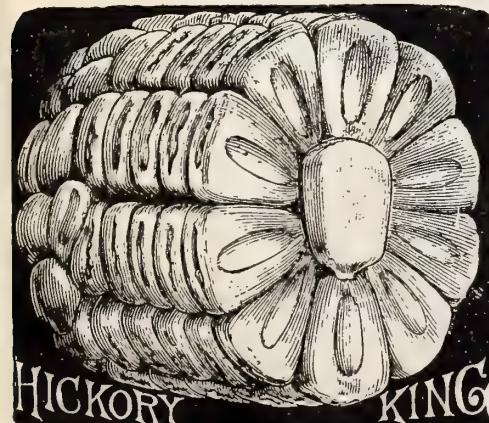
Rockdale has made many a corn record and it won't disappoint you. For big ears of hard grain and a heavy crop there is none equal to it. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Hickory King (Georgia Grown) Has largest grains, with smallest cob of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, as shown in our illustration, a single grain usually covering the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears two and sometimes three medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

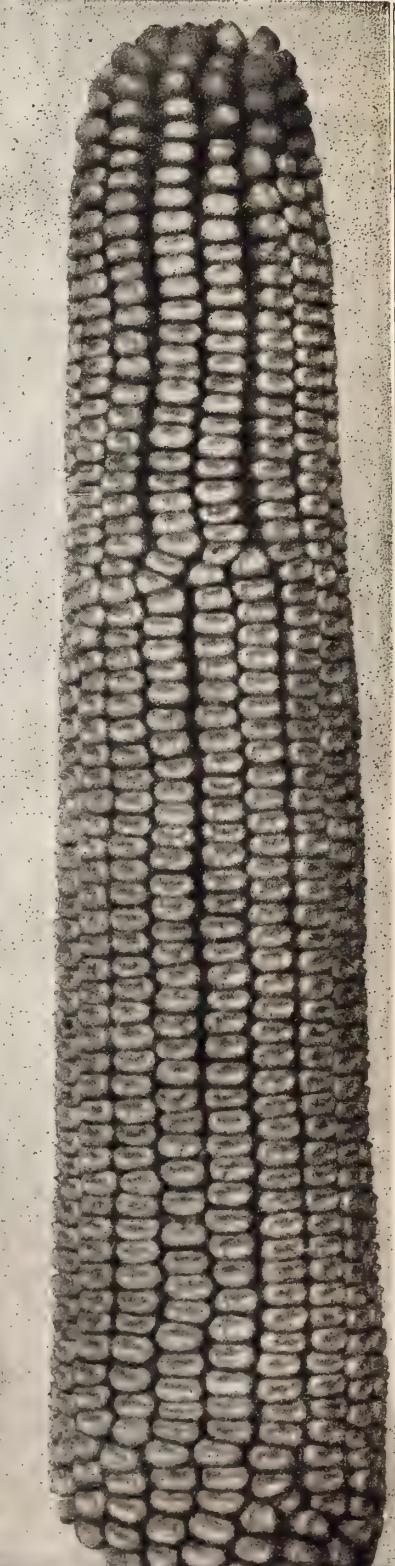
INSURE YOUR CORN CROP FOR 1911

Why not insure yourself a first-class corn crop in 1911? We have been in the seed business a little over 21 years and have watched crops of other people as well as our own, and we have never, in that 21 years, seen a good corn crop made from either poor variety or poor seed. Unless the seed is right you have a mighty poor foundation for a crop. Now, just a word. Most acres of corn planted in the South don't return over 25 cents per day for the labor put on them. Why? Poor cultivation is responsible for some, but poor or unbred seed is responsible for more. Hastings' Prolific, Rockdale, Georgia Champion, Hickory King, Marlboro, any of them will increase your yield 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Less than 50 cents per acre is the cost of seed that will give you 10 to 25 bushels more. Isn't that cheap corn insurance? The Hastings varieties insure you larger yields of better corn. Why? Because they are grown for seed purposes. You don't find barren, unproductive stalks in our crops. Can you say that of yours?

Improved Golden Dent Best and most popular early, quick growing yellow field corn of an attractive bright golden yellow color. It's a strong grower and withstands injury by hot weather better than any other yellow corn we know of, the grains maturing remarkably well and always being harvested in bright condition. It can't be beat for a first class, quick-growing, large yielding, yellow corn. This is the variety to plant to furnish corn for feeding before the main crop comes in. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid, Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; not prepaid.



HASTINGS' ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES



Early White Dent

Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. Two to three ears per stalk; fine for roasting ears; Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

The Snowflake

A valuable white variety for "roasting ears" in the South. Deep grained and good sized ear of fine quality. Produces two ears to the stalk. Pkt., 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.25.

Broom Corn There is no reason why this should not be a standard and profitable Southern crop. Our soil and climate is adapted to it. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send you their bulletin on its culture free. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.25.

TWO BOOKS NOT FOR SALE

Hastings' Cotton Book

We are cotton growers. We want to and try to grow as much cotton per acre as we can. We believe you desire to do the same. Every year we find out something new about cotton and cotton growing. We try new methods. Some of them succeed and some of them don't. We have published a Cotton Book for your benefit. It is not for sale. It is printed for every one who buys cotton seed from us this spring. It contains full instructions of the best methods that we have been able to work out. It tells exactly the methods used by some of our friends as well as ourselves who are growing 1½ to 2 bales of cotton per acre. You can do the same if you will use the same methods.

This cotton book is published for a distinct purpose. We grow and sell thousands upon thousands of bushels of select cotton seed every year. Even under ordinary cultivation it will make a great deal larger yield than common seed but that don't satisfy us and it ought not to satisfy you. We will not be content until we see the whole South in the bale per acre class or over. We know that you can't get the best results in cotton-growing without best methods. It is to our interest as well as your own to have you use best methods. For that reason we have gotten up the "Hastings Cotton Book" for our customers. If you buy cotton seed of us this year you can have a copy free. It is an up-to-date booklet on cotton growing. It contains no untried theories from men who grow cotton on paper only but it does tell in detail our methods and those of other good cotton growers who can and do make from 1½ to 2 bales of cotton per acre. You can do the same. Our object in publishing this book free to our customers is this: If you plant our cotton seed by the methods and cultivation outlined in our booklet you will be not only successful yourself in the way of a cotton crop, but you will be a standing advertisement for Hastings' cotton seed. We believe in co-operation and we believe that if you follow the methods outlined in our "Cotton Book," you can't help but be in the bale per acre class or over.

With all due respect for your methods we believe we have something better than you have, something that will make money for you. Our book tells you our methods and those of others. This information is free to you if you order cotton seed from us in any quantity this year. Just order some cotton seed and ask for "Hastings' Cotton Book." It will be sent you free.

Hastings' Corn Book

What we have said about cotton is equally true of corn. The South ought to be the greatest corn growing section of the United States. The average yield per acre here in Georgia is about 14 bushels. It ought to be double that or over. Why the low yield per acre? Because of poor seed and poor methods of cultivation. Why pay \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel for Northern and Western corn when it can and is grown right here at home at a cost of 35 cents per bushel or less? We have records here in our office of 160 bushels per acre. We have records here of corn grown in Georgia at a cost as low as 24 cents per bushel.

Millions of dollars go out of Georgia every year for corn. What is true of Georgia is true of most of the other Southern States. It is a useless waste of the South's money. Instead of buying corn we ought to be selling it.

"Hastings' Corn Book" is not for sale but it is free to every customer who buys corn from us this spring. It contains our best methods. It tells you how to grow corn at a cost of 35 cents per bushel or less. Isn't that worth while knowing?

It's a combination of right seed and right methods of cultivation and fertilizing that makes a good corn crop in the South more profitable than cotton or almost anything else. It will pay you to have it. It will pay you to follow the methods of cultivation outlined in it. They pay us and they will pay you.

We believe in the upbuilding of the South, especially its farm population. We believe in more conveniences, more luxuries on Southern farms and with all due respect to "King Cotton," we know by experience that the growing of profitable corn crops is just as important as cotton. Every bushel of corn produced cheaply means added profit on your cotton. The two are inseparable. "Hastings' Corn Book" tells you how to grow corn profitably. It's free if you order seed corn in any quantity and the methods outlined in it will show you how to grow corn at a cost of not over 35 cents per bushel. If you have good land it will cost less. Not for sale but free to every corn buying customer.

BOYS' CORN CONTESTS

\$1,000.00 In Prizes For The Boys

Separate State Contests for the Boys of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Joint State Contests for North and South Carolina, Arkansas and Oklahoma

One of the greatest movements for better farming and better crops in the South in recent years is the work of the Boys' Corn Clubs under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1910 some 45,000 boys in the South planted one acre of corn each under the directions of the Department. We would like to see 100,000 or more boys in these contests in 1911. For that reason we are offering \$1,000.00 in prizes to boys under 18 years old in the States named above for 1911 contests.

We want these contests to be absolutely fair and above suspicion in every way, and for that reason our contests will all be held under the rules governing the growing of corn by the Boys' Corn Clubs, the rules being established by the United States Department of Agriculture. In competing for these Hastings' Prizes, you are not debarred from competing for other prizes that may be offered by local merchants, bankers or others. You can compete for any and all prizes with that one acre of corn if you want to. Our only condition is that you work under the rules of the Department. The usual way is to organize a Boys' Corn Club in each county, the organizing being done by an agent of the Department of Agriculture who will come to your county. If you are in a county where a Boys' Corn Club is already organized, all you have to do is to join your county club if you are not already a member. If no Boys' Corn Club has been organized in your county yet, just write us, saying that you want to enter our Boys' Corn Contest and we will send on your name to the Department at Washington and they will see that your county is properly organized for a Boys' Corn Club. We know that the United States Department of Agriculture is anxious to have a Boys' Corn Club in every county in the South. We are, too, and we want to co-operate with the Department in this great work. It's good for the boys; it's good for the South.

We know that some States are better adapted to corn growing than others, so we have arranged our contests so that the boys will be in competition with boys of their own State only. For instance, Georgia boys will compete against boys in Georgia only. Florida boys against Florida boys and so on through the list.

The contest is divided up as follows: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida will be in one class, and \$100.00 Cash Prizes will be paid to boys under 18 years old in each of those States. There will be three prizes in each State: \$50.00 First Prize; \$30.00 Second Prize; \$20.00 Third Prize. Boys in North and South Carolina will be in a joint contest of those two States, \$100.00 being divided between them; Arkansas and Oklahoma likewise.

In Georgia, our home State, we have arranged it a little differently. Our First Prize in Georgia will be one year's tuition and all expenses paid at the Georgia State College of Agriculture at Athens. This is one of the best educational institutions in the country and a year spent there by any boy will give him of the best there is in agricultural education. To be eligible to enter the Georgia State College of Agriculture the boy must be 15 years old or over. Our second Georgia Prize is \$30.00 in cash; Third Prize, \$20.00.

We want one hundred thousand Southern boys in these Corn Clubs and Contests in 1911. Write us at once for full information and rules governing this great corn contest for the boys of the South. It will be a fair, square contest held under the rules of the United States Department of Agriculture. This guarantees a "square deal," and fair treatment of every boy who contests.

GIVE YOUR BOY AN ACRE CHANGE

Above is the announcement of the biggest and best boys' corn growing contest ever started in the South. The reason it is so hard to keep boys on most of the farms is that the boys don't have a chance to see what they can do by themselves. It has been our observation that when the boy starts in to grow corn on his own acre, nine times out of ten he beats his father on yield per acre and low cost per bushel. It is due the boy to give him a chance to see what he can do on one acre and there are mighty few farms that can't spare just one acre for the boy or boys to plant corn on.

Encourage the boy to do good farming, don't discourage him. Full information and cultural methods will be sent him and it's up to the farm fathers to give the farm boys an acre chance, and confidentially, there are mighty few farmer fathers that don't learn a whole lot about corn growing, watching their boys tend the acre of corn growing in these prize contests. Don't discourage the boy. Give him all the chances you can. The prize rules do not give the advantage for yield per acre regardless of cost. We are trying to teach the boys how to grow big crops at low cost. Guy Collins, an Early county, Georgia boy in a Boys' Corn Club contest last year made over 70 bushels of corn per acre at a cost of 24 cents per bushel in labor and fertilizer. Perhaps your boy can do as well or better. Give him the chance to see what he can do. All you have to do is to allow him the use of one acre on the farm. Give him the chance if he wants to go into one of these contests. We miss our guess if he don't show the father something about corn growing that is worth while.

HASTINGS' OWN PAGE

A Personal Talk With My Friends

Out of the 100 pages of this catalogue I have reserved this one for a personal talk with you.

I started this business 21 years ago. I had one clear, distinct idea then. I believed I was right. I had the idea of "seed quality" that has been the foundation on which this present large business has been built.

During that first year there were two points of business policy settled that have never been departed from. One of these was "Never have but one grade of seed in the house and that the best." The other was "Never lower quality to meet 'cut prices' of seedhouses that do sell low quality seeds."

Twenty years ago it was hard to convince most buyers that there was much difference in seeds, but I kept steadily at work along that line until today we have the largest business of its kind in the South, and there are few larger in this country. I am not saying this as boasting but as a plain statement of fact.

I sincerely wish it were possible for each one of the two hundred thousand friends that plant Hastings' seeds to visit our establishment here in Atlanta, and see just how careful we are in handling seeds of all kinds. I wish you could see our recleaning and grading machinery at work; see the orders go through the house from the time the letter is opened until the seed is on the way to the Atlanta postoffice or else turned over to the express or railroad companies if they are to go by express or freight. You would be greatly impressed with the care we take to prevent mistakes.

While filling your orders is an important part of our work (103 people on our payroll here last spring), yet back of it all and most important is the growing of the seeds. Unless the growing work is right, your seed won't be right.

In the last 5 years I, and those associated with me in this business, have traveled some 50,000 miles in seed crop inspection work to see that the growers are keeping the seed crops up to our standard.

In our test and trial ground work a sample of every kind of vegetable and field seed listed in this catalogue is planted and grown to maturity so that we can know every year the quality of every variety we sell.

Our Cotton and Seed Breeding Farm, in charge of our expert, Mr. D. S. Starr, is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the first time in the history of the seed business in the United States that a seedhouse has taken up and is carrying on scientific plant breeding as a department of the business.

The Hastings Farm of 3,140 acres in Troup county, Georgia, will be, when in full operation, the largest acreage under one ownership in seed growing in the United States.

All this trial ground and test work; the thousands of miles of traveling each year; our scientific seed breeding work; the Hastings' Farm; the highly developed system of recleaning and grading seed and of order filling here in Atlanta are all maintained and operated to meet the requirements of my idea of 21 years ago of the right kind of "seed quality." Every one of you get exactly the same quality of seed and your order, no matter how small, gets the benefit of this highly and most carefully organized system.

I always did have different ideas about the seed business from most of the other seed people. Most of my friends in the seed business look on it just as a matter of buying and selling the same as your merchant or grocer sells flour or sugar. I never could look at it that way. To me the seed business was a matter of the confidence you placed in me. On my knowledge and carefulness was very largely dependent the success of your crops, at least, so far as they can be affected by "seed quality." I feel that moral responsibility and every year it gets larger. During the year 1910 crops valued at over fifty million dollars were grown from seeds from this house.

During these years I have had the best of co-operation from you. Every order you sent helped build this business up, helped put all these forces for better "seed quality" in operation.

I want to take this opportunity to thank each one of you for your co-operation, both through your orders and through the kind words of appreciation that have come in hundreds upon hundreds of letters. I am always glad to hear from you. If we can help you in the way of information about your farm or garden work we shall be glad to do it.

This catalogue is the largest and best we have ever issued. I want you to know just what we are doing and for that reason we have printed a number of scenes from the Hastings Farms and our Seed Breeding grounds.

The seeds we have for you in 1911 are the finest in quality that have ever gone out of our house and I am sure you will be more than satisfied with the seeds we send you this spring.

We are not perfect but I know of no seedhouse in this country that has a better record for fair, square dealing than this one. I, and those associated with me, have worked hard to get that kind of a reputation among seed buyers.

If you come to Atlanta, be sure and come to see me. If you can't visit here personally, you can rest assured that your seed order will have just the same careful, liberal treatment and be filled with exactly the same quality of seed as if you saw the order filled yourself. We have only one quality of seed and that's the very best that is grown. After 21 years that "seed quality" idea that I started out with is more firmly fixed than it was at the start, and the "quality" of "Hastings' Seeds" gets better every year.

H. G. HASTINGS

\$10,000.00 Per Year For Better Seeds for You

The Hastings' catalogues like the Hastings' seed business are different from any others. This catalogue for 1911 has been more carefully gotten up than any of the 40 that have gone out from this house in previous years. Every word of it has been gone over most carefully. There is not a word or a statement made in it about our business or about any variety of seed offered for sale in it that we would not repeat to you face to face if you were here in our store in Atlanta. Further, every order that comes into this house is filled exactly as it would be if you were here in the house and saw it filled. The seed buyer in Texas or California or Florida or any other State gets exactly the same careful and liberal treatment that the seed buyer does who buys in our city store here in Atlanta.

We say above "\$10,000.00 Per Year For Better Seeds For You." That's a truthful statement. In seed crop inspection work and our seed breeding, improvement and testing work we are spending just about ten thousand dollars every year. If the Hastings' business was twice as large we would be perfectly willing to spend twice as much.

The South needs above all things better seed of cotton, corn and other staple crops. The use of the average quality of cotton seed, corn, oats etc., that is used in the South is an enormous tax, a tax that is paid in sweat and labor over millions of unnecessary acres. With right seed the present crops of the South could be grown on half the acreage without a dollar extra spent for fertilizer or labor. With right seed, high-class cultivation and intelligent fertilizing double the present yield could be grown on half the present acreage.

Real Co-operation Between

Seedsman and Planter

We want to reprint here a few lines from our 1910 catalog that appeared under this heading. They were true then, are true now and always will be true.

"The two vital points of that great organization, the Farmer's Union, are Education and Co-operation. No order could be founded with better or greater objects in view and if lived up to fully means a peaceful revolution in the South, and the producer will come to his own."

A short time ago there appeared in the Atlanta Georgian an article on "Economy in Trade." We want to print in this catalogue a part of it, for if ever it applied to any place and any people it applies to the South, to the farmer and gardener, and the seedsman who believes in his work and whose object is to satisfy his customers to the fullest extent, rather than to make a few hundred or more dollars in a year. The writer says: "Revision is seen on every hand and in everything. The old is being tested, the outworn is discarded. Nothing is permanent but change. * * * But a few years ago the buyer and seller were engaged in a battle.

"Now the interests of buyer and seller are blended; and we say that the transaction where both sides do not make money is immoral.

"The wise merchant of today is one who regards himself as the attorney for his customers. He safeguards their interests, and his endeavor is ever to protect them from their own errors of judgment. The modern merchant of the first class refuses to supply shoddy even to those who may ask for it. This is a demand he will not supply.

"The seller who has not gotten it firmly fixed in his mind that the buyer is 'his other self' is like unto the employee who imagines that his interests are separate and distinct from those of his employer.

"Mutuality is the keynote of success."

That expresses exactly our position toward you. We can't do anything but co-operate with you by sending you the best of seeds. Every time you send us an order you co-operate with us in helping along our great work in seed breeding. Your interests and ours are mutual.

GET SOME FLOWER SEED FREE

We believe in beautifying the surroundings of the home, no matter where that home is or how humble it may be, and we want to do our share toward it. With every order, no matter how small, you may select one packet of flower seed from the following list absolutely free, this year. This is our gift to you for more flowers at home. In ordering don't forget to say which kind you want us to send you.

NASTURTIUM, TALL MIXED—A fine mixture containing all the finest shades and colors.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF MIXED—No such combination of rich, brilliant coloring and strong, vigorous growth has ever been sold before.

PANSY, FRENCH MIXED—A splendid mixture of all shades and colors from our French growers. A good variety for planting in the South.

PHLOX, GRANDIFLORA MIXED—An extra fine strain of large flowering phlox, nearly twice the size of the old kind. All shades and colors.

PETUNIAS, FINEST MIXED—Our best mixture of fine single petunias in all shades and colors.

HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED ASTERS—Best possible mixture of all colors and kinds of asters from the best European growers.

BALSAMS, DOUBLE MIXED—Very fine large double flowers, all shades and colors. These make a brilliant display.

DIANTHUS, SUPERB MIXED—Our best mixture of all the best varieties of Chinese and Japanese pinks.

POPPIES, SPLENDID MIXED—A fine selection of all the popular double and single varieties. They make a most brilliant display of color.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN—Our splendid mixture of annual flowers all to be sown together in one bed. Furnishes continuous bloom.

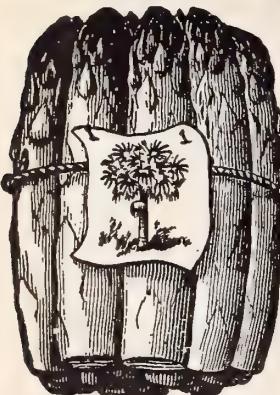
NOT AT YOUR STORE

A great many write every year that they did not send to us, but went up to their merchant's or drug store expecting to be able to buy Hastings' Seeds there, were disappointed in not finding them and had to buy something else and usually made more or less of a failure. We wish to make a positive statement here so that there may be no misunderstanding. Hastings' Seeds are never placed with merchants, druggists or others to be sold on commission. We turn down hundreds of requests for boxes of seeds to be sent to merchants every year. We cannot afford to pay the 40 to 50 per cent. commission that they get for selling the seeds in the boxes sent out. We are proud of the high quality and reputation of our seeds, and our business is built up entirely on the plan of dealing direct with the one who plants the seeds. We put the money that would go into the merchant's or druggist's pocket into better quality of seed for you. You want to plant Hastings' Seeds, send your order direct to us here in Atlanta. Hastings' Seeds are never placed on sale in boxes with merchants or druggists. Don't wait until planting time. Better send now and be sure of having the best seeds on hand when planting time comes.

SUCCESSFUL SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN GROWERS

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality at Right Prices

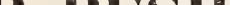
Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Give Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address.



Palmetto Asparagus

potatoes. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.

OUR BUSH OR BUNCH BEANS



FOR SPRING PLANTING



Henderson's Bush Line (See Page 22)

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include the delivery of all seeds by the **packet**, **ounce**, **quarter-pound**, **pound**, **pint or quart**, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on **seeds in packets** and **ounces only** except Cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth **extra on each dollar sent**. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices for which are net.

Cost of Seeds In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postage or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount.

Stamps dition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

Special Express Rates We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds, we can, in most cases, ship by express cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15-pound shipment, making a charge of 70c when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

About Warranty H. G. Hastings & Co. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have absolutely no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to methods of planting, cultivation, season and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we can not and will not accept.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on them. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots You save from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

French Globe Artichoke A vegetable little known or liked by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke, the Greatest Hog Food

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichokes is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they return. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the farch and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row, set them all through the winter. Pound, peastoid, 95 cents, 3 pounds, 55



Jerusalem Artichoke

CULTURE In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast planting may be done earlier, but bush beans will not do well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings must be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time.

HASTINGS' BIG PACKETS OF BEANS

It is the rule in almost all mail order seed houses to put up packets of beans and peas containing 2 ounces to sell at 10 cents. Most of our packets of beans and peas contain 3 1-2 to 4 ounces, each, same selling for 10 cents postpaid. In buying from Hastings you not only get the best but twice as much.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean

Our absolutely stringless, green, round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until they are full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, the natural size of which is shown in our illustration on this page. It is very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing before Red Valentine, and continues to produce long after other varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with the family garden, who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it to everyone who plants beans in the South. It is one of the best green-podded bush beans that you can plant. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 50c.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee One of the best early, green-podded bush beans for Southern plantings.

It is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized round, finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in ability to withstand either extremely wet or dry weather without injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We can recommend it to you fully either for early or late plantings if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.



Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Bush Beans

Improved Round Pod Refugee

or 1000 to 1 Also known as "Brown Valentine." It is almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 days to two weeks later in bearing. An immensely heavy yielder of round green pods of fine quality. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. Very largely used by market gardeners, both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

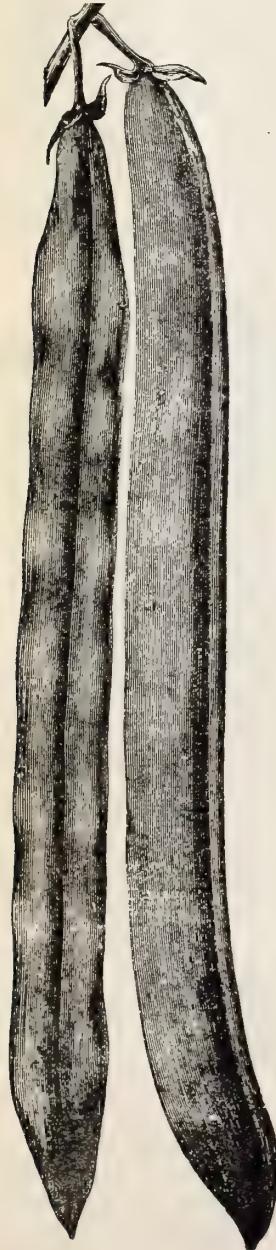
Four of our best beans for home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Henderson Bush Lima. All of these are illustrated and described on pages 31, 32 and 33. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents. This is your chance to have these 4 splendid varieties at the lowest cost.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded)

The Valentine is an old standard by for Southern gardeners and in our section it has probably been more largely planted than any other. It's a splendid bean for either market or home use if you get the right seed of it. For the past seven years there has been wholesale fraud in the sale of it. Immense quantities of runout stock of Valentine beans have been sold, seed that has made flat, tough, shucky pods unfit for use. Every quart of them planted has been a direct loss to the planter. Most of these have been sold by merchants and general stores whose supplies have come through Northern seed houses. Our stock of Valentine beans is the true round-podded stock, something that will give you entire satisfaction. Early, a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized round, tender, fine flavored pods. For purity and high germinating qualities Hastings' Valentine beans have no equal. Very uniform in ripening and is considered a most profitable bean to grow either for market or home use. Look out for the flat, podded, tough, shucky Valentine Beans. There are plenty of them on the market and the difference in the appearance of the seed is so slight that it cannot be detected except by expert seedsmen. If you want Valentine beans of the right kind we have them. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Longfellow (Green Podded)

Longfellow is extra early, with long straight pods, well rounded out and of pale green color. An extremely heavy bearer, pods being held well up off the ground. In flavor it is most delicious and it holds its delicate green color after cooking. We want every one of our seed buying friends to plant a few Longfellow beans this year. You will be delighted with them. For home use they are fine; for the shipper to distant markets there is none to equal it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.25.



Stringless Green Pod
(Natural Size)



Hastings' Extra Early Round Podded Red Valentine Bean



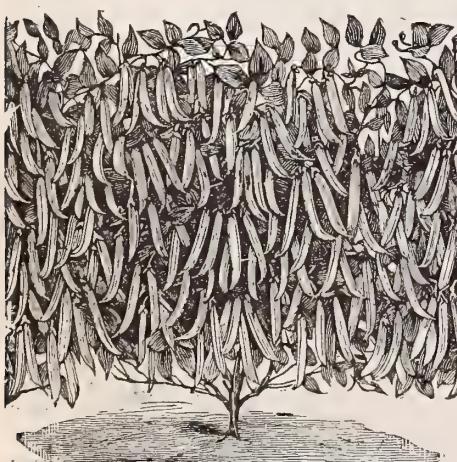
Hastings' Early Valentine Wax Beans

Wardwell's Kidney Wax The most popular wax bean in the South for either market or home use. An extra early, maturing in five to six weeks with favorable weather. A strong, vigorous grower, producing a heavy crop of long, showy pods of a beautiful waxy appearance, and is remarkably free from "rust" under the most trying conditions of growth. It is tender and of fine flavor. In shipping it stands up much better than most shipping varieties, reaching market in splendid condition, and is found especially valuable on that account by shippers and market gardeners. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Round Pod Kidney Wax A splendid new bean, a selection from Wardwell's Kidney Wax, having entirely round pods instead of rather flattened, as in the Wardwell's. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and tender. Very early and productive, and has become very popular among both market and home gardeners. Stock very limited. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Griswold's Everbearing Wax A valuable dwarf wax variety by market. Is wonderfully productive and has handsome round yellow pods, which are thick, fleshy, entirely stringless, growing six to seven inches in length, and exceedingly rich, buttery, and fine flavored when cooked. Their greatest value, however, is in their long-bearing character, beginning to bear early and continuing to produce their magnificent pods in great abundance long after other varieties are done. We have counted many single vines with eighty to ninety pods ready for picking and a mass of blossoms on the same vine. The stalk is stiffer and branches out more than any other bean, hence they should never be planted less than ten inches apart. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt. 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Rust-Proof Golden Wax We have sold this variety for several years, and it always pleases our customers. It's the best form of the Golden Wax Bean in existence, and "RUST-PROOF" to a remarkable degree. Pods are long, straight, and thick, like the popular Improved Golden Wax, which we have dropped from our list because this "Rust-Proof" strain is so much better. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

HASTINGS' EARLY VALENTINE WAX

Our extra early Valentine bean, with purely round wax pods. Grows 15 inches high, with strong, sturdy stalks and plenty of foliage. Has produced well grown pods in 37 days from planting and is one of the earliest wax beans grown. Pods meaty and almost stringless; free from rust; holds a long time without becoming tough and is very productive, something unusual for an extra early variety. If you want a first-class wax bean for either home use or market we can recommend this variety without reserve. It will give you entire satisfaction. Crop short this year; stock limited. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Davis' White Wax An immensely productive market garden variety bearing large, handsome, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Pods rather thin; tough and stringy when full grown. Its value in the home garden is only that of a shell bean. The seed being white, makes it a good shell bean for winter use. In shipment it holds up splendidly, and it sells on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap, it is one of the poorest. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax This is a market gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers of Florida for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market gardener's variety. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Prolific German Black Wax This is one of our bean growers' extra prolific strain of that old favorite, the German Black Wax; larger, a better grower and a much heavier bearer than the old variety. Crop of German Wax very short. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.



New Hodson Wax

tough, healthy foliage. The pods are about six inches in length, nearly straight, thick, flat and meaty, very tender and of excellent quality. It is neither extra early nor very late in season, but a good medium. Our grower says of it, "This has special merit." Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean Why buy White or Navy beans at the store when you can have them at home without trouble? Our White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean resembles the Navy bean very closely in appearance and makes a good crop in the South. Plants are of an erect growth, holding the pods well up from the ground as shown in our illustration. Plants about two feet high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows two feet apart and leave plants six inches apart in row. Can be used either as snaps or dry as a shell bean like the Navy bean sold in the stores. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS SAY SO

R. J. PERRY, TATE CO.: "I am well pleased and satisfied with Hastings' Seeds." B. R. HEGWOOD, SMITH CO.: "Am well pleased with results from your seeds." B. MYERS, NESHOBIA CO.: "I don't think there is any seedsman in the world that could do anything more in seeds than you have done." ALEX SCARBOROUGH, HARRISON CO.: "Everything has been satisfactory from your house." JAMES VAUGHAN, YALOBUSHIA CO.: "Always get more and better seed when I order from you and they give satisfaction."

HASTINGS' POLE AND LIMA BEANS

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

This superb pole "snap" bean is known under these three names. Undoubtedly the most profitable pole, green snap bean you can plant any time from April to August. Vines grow off rapidly, become very rank, and would reach a height of 20 feet if properly supported. Commences bearing in 60 to 70 days, and if closely picked, will continue to frost. Pods are round, green, and grow 6 to 12 inches long. They are well rounded out, meaty, tender, and stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck measure full often being picked from a single vine, our illustration giving you a good idea of its productiveness. If you have never grown it, try it this year. You will be pleased with it. Here in the South with our long seasons, a pole bean like this is very profitable. Look out in buying seed of this variety, however. Hundreds of bushels of the short, tough, "shucky" Southern Prolific have been sold under this name in recent years, and are being offered this year. The appearance of the seed is almost identical. We have the true and genuine stock which will please you. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 10 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

Southern Creaseback Also known as "Fat Horse" bean. Good for planting in corn. Beans pure white and are fine for winter use shelled. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Florida Butter Bean The only sure bearing pole lima bean for early in the season. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" beans. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butter beans for summer and fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00, not prepaid.

Small White Lima Small Lima (Sievæ)—The climbing form of Henderson's Bush Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Large White Lima The true large Lima Pole Bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.



Florida Butter Bean

OUR BEST 3 BUSH LIMAS FOR YOU

Burpee's, the Biggest; Jackson Wonder, the Droughtproof; Henderson's, the Most Productive. All of which should be in every home garden in the South. One full-sized packet of each of these best three bush limas, prepaid, 25 cents. Don't fail to include them in the order for your 1911 garden.

If Poles Are Scarce--- Plant Bush Limas

JACKSON WONDER BEAN

Most prolific bush lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the driest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush bean bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Can be obtained only of us. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00.

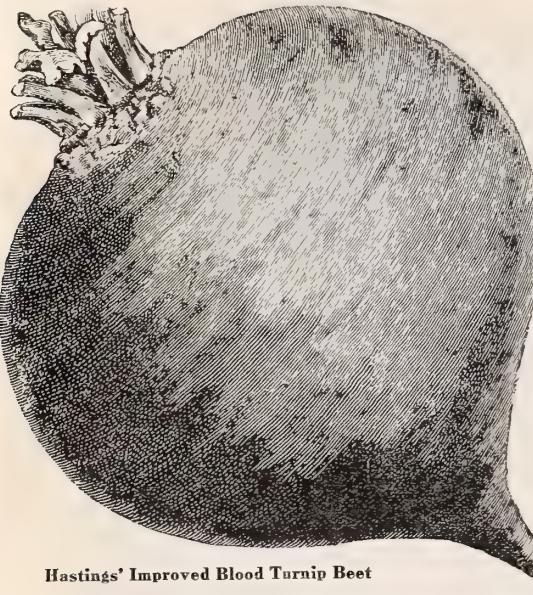
HENDERSON BUSH LIMA

Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sievæ." (See illustration on page 30.) Is early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting. One of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu. \$5.75.

BURPEE BUSH LIMA—True bush form of the large White Lima, extra large bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet

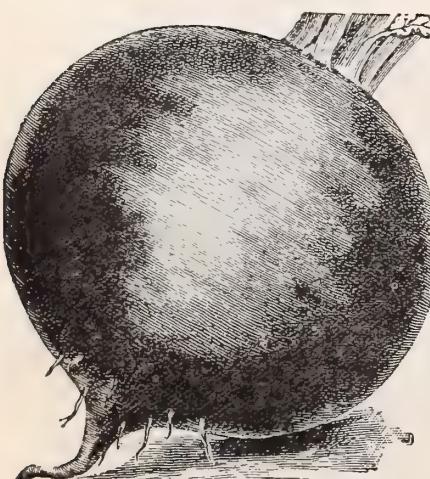
This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and nearby markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality, extra early beet. Pkt., 5cts.; oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25cts.; lb., 65cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Extra Early Bassano

An extra early almost flat variety of beet of the highest table quality when young, but which becomes stringy and tough with age. It is distinct in appearance, having alternate rings of rose and flesh color regularly. Pkt., 5cts.; oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20cts.; lb., 60cts.

Bastian's Extra Early

An early, large size, turnip-shaped beet of the brightest red color, beautifully zoned with rings of lighter color. Profitable for either home or market use, and of the very best quality. An old favorite. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

Hastings' Garden Beet Seed

Our beet seed is the best that is grown. It costs us more to produce this high grade garden beet seed, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of our customers gets the best and our increased sales every year more than make up the difference. Every pound of our beet seed is grown from most carefully selected and transplanted roots. That's why our beet seed produce such smooth, shapely tender roots. Seed crop of beets very short and prices higher than usual.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in the rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th, and later further South. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and the soil should be firm or rolled after planting. When 2 to 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff clay soil not over 1 inch.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Our most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. There are but few of our many thousands of customers who do not plant it and find that it gives perfect satisfaction. It is an improvement by our grower over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, medium early and productive. Tender, entirely free from stringiness and very sweet. Good for either home or market use and a most valuable variety for succession sowings. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00.

Extra Early Egyptian An extra early market garden beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young the flesh is tender, but soon becomes stringy when old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Hastings' Crimson King One of our introductions that is a favorite everywhere in the South and is planted by thousands of our customers every year. Our illustration at the bottom of this page shows its shape and uniformity perfectly. It's early, being ready for use in favorable seasons in six weeks from time of planting. Of good size. Sweet, tender and free from stringiness, and good for all seasons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Half-Long Blood Beet

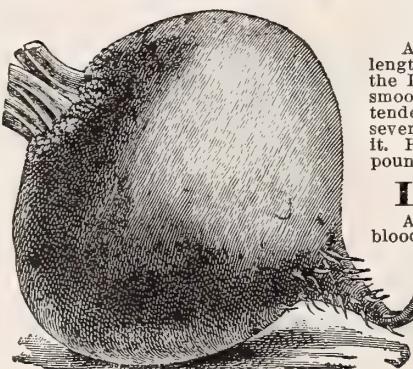
Another favorite for late use. It is intermediate in length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. In color it is a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet, and remains in good condition for several weeks after maturity. You will be pleased with it. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 65 cts.

Long Smooth Blood Beet

An old-time favorite in the South. Has long smooth, blood red roots, going well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in every garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh very tender and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

A beet grown for the leaves only. The midrib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus, the other portion is cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



Lentz' Extra Early Beet

Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

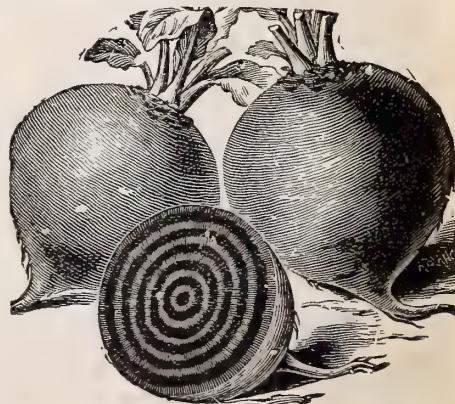
A most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine; sweet and tender. A heavy cropper and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Pkt., 5cts.; oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25cts.; lb., 65cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Yellow Turnip Beet

This is almost identical with our Improved Blood Turnip Beet, except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing show on the table. Pkt., 5cts.; oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25cts.; lb., 75cts.

Don't Put Off Ordering

Send your seed order now. The seed won't spoil and you will be sure of having good seed to plant this season.



Hastings' Crimson King Beet

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feed

The culture of root crops for stock food is neglected by most of our Southern farmers, and it is a farm crop that you will find very profitable. The Mangel and Sugar Beets and White Belgian Carrots are enormous yielders under good cultivation and they make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage during the winter months. When planted in the spring and allowed to grow all summer, the yield is enormous and the value of the crop is shown by the increased flow of milk and the improved condition of the animals. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Sow seed in the spring in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and let grow until late fall. Use a naturally rich soil or else fertilize heavily to get profitable results. Both the Mangel and Sugar Beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year, and they find that it pays there well.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel This is the largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually two feet long and six inches in diameter. Skin is a dark red, flesh white with veined rings of pink. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

Large White French Sugar This is the largest and one of the best of the true sugar beets, and the rich content of sugar make them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content, when grown South, is not sufficiently great to make their culture profitable for manufacturing sugar (being less than 12 per cent.), but they are a profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

Culture Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow seed in September, October and November.

Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower

We introduced "Gilt Edge" Cauliflower in the South in 1893. Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 18 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting in the South.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener, which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 pounds and 8 ounces, the largest perfect head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, "Gilt Edge" is like the Snowball, but much larger, a surer header and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to "Gilt Edge" where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Pkt., 20c.; ¼ oz., 75c.; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; ½ lb., \$8; lb., \$30.

Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Early Snowball (Henderson)—A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; ¼ ounce, 75 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

Le Normand's (Short Stem)—Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Large Late Algiers—Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 75 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50.



Our Jumbo Mangel Beet

Flower Seed Free

One Packet Given With Every Order
See List on Page 29 of This Catalogue

Cauliflower Hastings' Cauliflower Seed is imported by us from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower Seed of value is grown in the United States. We furnish the highest grade of seed and do not charge you from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow and Blue Seals on the package.



Hastings' Gilt Edge, the Best Early Cauliflower for the South

Hastings' Cabbage Seed "Making Good" in Texas

6 HEADS GROWN BY MR. NEW NOAKES, NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS



Mr. New Noakes and 6 Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown in Southwest Texas.

Photographs don't lie. They show exactly what is there. That's one reason why we use nearly this entire page to reproduce this photograph of Mr. New Noakes, of Nueces County, Texas, and 6 heads of "Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage." Mr. Noakes had this photograph taken and sent it to us and we are reproducing it for your benefit, showing you what our cabbage seed will do.

There are two things for you to keep in mind. First, these are not specially selected heads, but taken from a load just as they were cut in the row and brought to town. Second, the seed which Mr. Noakes bought and grew these heads from is exactly the same quality that we send you when you order from us. We have no favorites among our customers in seed quality. Every one gets the same quality and that quality is the best that can be grown. The high quality of our cabbage seed as shown in this illustration is the real reason why more than 50,000 acres of cabbage are planted every year from Hastings' cabbage seed.

This illustration shows just what the combination of right seed, right man and good land make, but if the seed is not right, the man and land don't count for much in the result. The seed has got to be right for you to make a success.

OUR RIGHT SEED

Cabbage is the most important of the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every Southern truck farm; it finds an important place in every family garden. Yet there is no crop grown that depends more for its success on the quality of the seed planted. A packet of Hastings' Cabbage Seed will easily make from 50 to 75 more good solid heads than a packet of seed from the commission boxes at the store. It is not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage, it's a question of starting cabbage with right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make a good, solid, salable or eatable head of cabbage to every plant when treated right.

WHY YOU FAILED

We believe that there is hardly a person who reads this catalogue that has not made a failure with cabbage (and a good many other things as well) in the past, when they depended on the cheap cabbage seed from merchants and drug stores. Why is it? Simply because that seed has not been grown right. It's grown to sell cheap. It's grown so that your merchant or druggist can make a clear profit of 40% on it. His big profit is made at the expense of your success, and if you continue to buy and plant that kind of cabbage and other seed you are to blame for your failure.

50,000 ACRES OF CABBAGE

are planted every year in the Southern States from Hastings' Cabbage Seed. The first year we were in business we didn't sell enough cabbage seed to plant 100 acres. The difference between the 100 acres then and the 50,000 acres now means only one thing, and that is that Hastings' Cabbage Seed "makes good" wherever it's planted in the South. Cabbage, more than almost any other crop is dependent on the quality of the seed for success. No matter how good your soil, how well you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed isn't the right quality you make a failure to a greater or less degree. You can't be too particular about the quality of the cabbage seed you plant, and if there is one thing that we are more careful about than any other it is with our cabbage seed crops. Every head that is planted out for seed purposes is carefully inspected by one of the great cabbage experts of the country and, unless it is right in every respect, it is not planted out for our seed. Our first, last and all-the-time idea in cabbage seed is "right quality," and every buyer of Hastings' Cabbage Seed gets the very best seed that money and experience can produce. We have only one grade---the very best can be grown---and the buyer of a 5 or 10-cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100-pound lots. Cabbage is the most important of all the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every truck farm and finds a place in almost every Southern home garden, and we can't impress on you too strongly, first, that you ought, if you want to be successful, to plant the best cabbage seed you can buy; and second, that Hastings' Cabbage Seed is just the quality to give you right results.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage Also

In a recent catalogue we printed the illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing $97\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. This interested Mr. D. D. Cowan, of Hancock Co., Miss., who sent us the photograph of what he did in Mississippi with Hastings' Cabbage seed. Mr. Cowan writes us that his crop of cabbage went through two months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both mighty good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make a good, solid, saleable or eatable head of cabbage to every plant when treated right in any of the Southern States. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's largely a question of right seed, and right cabbage seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. You can't afford to plant any but the best and the best is never found in country stores.



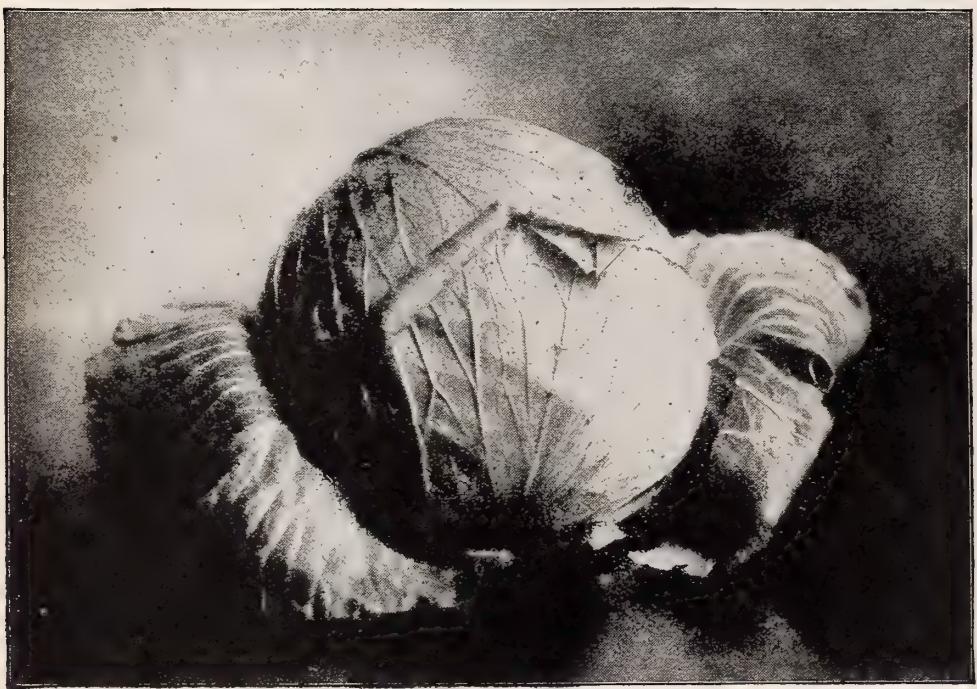
William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock Co., Miss. Weight of Cabbage 50 pounds

Hastings' Big 4 Cabbage Collection 25 Cents

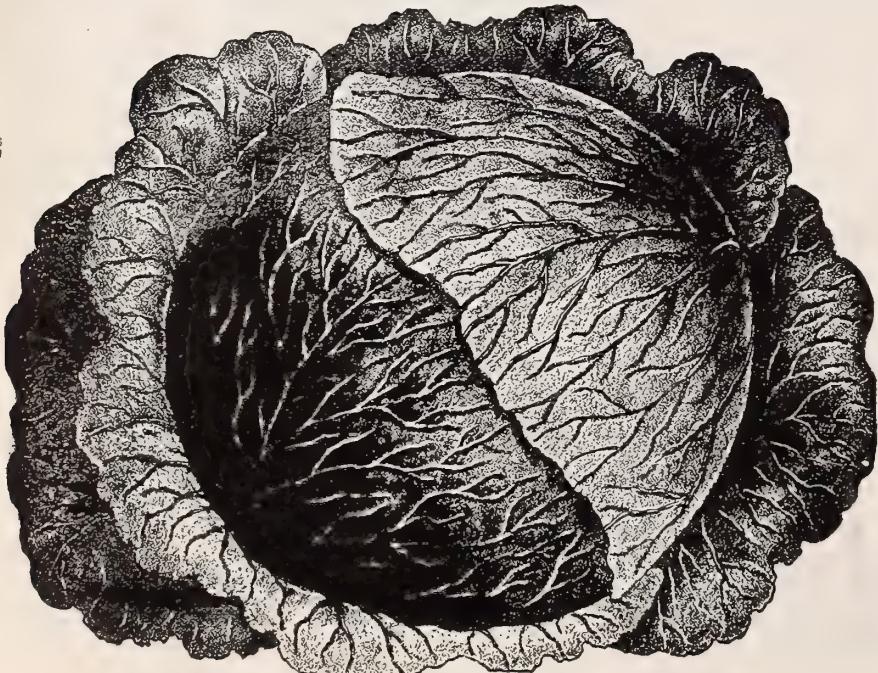
The following varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch, have been known for years as HASTINGS' BIG 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gives an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late, for everyone who plants it. Since we began offering our "Big 4" we have added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, making it more popular than ever. At full catalogue prices these five packets of the best five varieties of cabbage would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents, postpaid. In buying our "Big 4" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 4" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's good value for the money and you can't get HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait expecting to go up to your merchant's at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put in boxes to be sold on commission. You must order direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.

Hastings' "Premier" Cabbage Seed

It Will ALWAYS "Head Up" for You All Right



A Single Head of Hastings' "ALL-HEAD EARLY," Grown Near Atlanta, Ga., by a Market-Gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. Why Don't You Grow Cabbage Like This?



Hastings' Sure Crop. Our Largest Early Flat Cabbage.

Every pound of every variety of cabbage seed sold by us is what is known as "Premier Brand" seed. Ten years ago we began our special work in cabbage seed with the end in view to get quality in cabbage seed superior to that sold by any one. We succeeded and named our cabbage seed "Premier Brand" stock. It was first in quality then and it's first in quality now. We except no seed house when we say that we have the best and most carefully grown cabbage seed in the United States. Every pound of it is strictly pure American grown seed. Every ounce of it is grown from heads that are inspected and passed on by the greatest cabbage experts in this country. Every head passes under this inspection, and has to be practically perfect before it is replanted to produce the seed for us. In a nutshell that's why Hastings' Cabbage Seed is superior to that of houses that charge often \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pound. It couldn't be better if we charged you \$10.00 per pound. The truckers and home gardeners have found out by actual experience just how much better it is, and that's the reason 50,000 acres of cabbage were planted with Hastings' Cabbage Seed in the South in 1910.

Premier Brand

Remember, every packet, ounce, or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us of every variety is "Premier Brand" Seed, the very best that can be grown. You ought to plant it.

Our All-Head Early

Hastings' strain of "All-Head Early" is the finest in existence for a medium-sized, early, flat cabbage. See the picture (on this page), reproduced from a photograph of a single head of "All-Head Early" grown by one of our market-gardeners near Atlanta. We think you will agree with us that it's a cabbage that's hard to beat. It's an extra early flat head variety. It's a sure header with half a chance; well named "All-Head," as it has few outer leaves. One week earlier than the famous old Early Summer. You will be pleased with it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Hastings' Sure Crop

This is the earliest of all our large, round, flat varieties. We have sold it for the last nineteen years in every State in the South, and is planted every year by more people than any other cabbage, with the possible exception of Surehead. It is adapted for both spring and fall planting; for shipments, near-by markets and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size, well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender, and when rightly cultivated scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. It is well adapted for spring planting in all the South except Florida, where fall planting only is advisable. It is a first-class variety for July and August planting in the lower half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana for maturing in late fall and early winter, as well as for August, September and October planting in Florida and Texas.

Premier Brand Seed. Large pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half or two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage, and makes a splendid first early cabbage for family use. **Premier Brand Seed.**—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; lb., \$2.25.



Meeting Good Luck Half Way

Last year we wrote several hundred seed buyers, asking why they did not send to us for seed that spring. The almost invariable reply was, "I put off ordering until it was too late to send." Most of them also said that in their hurry to get their gardens planted they bought seed from the boxes in the stores and as a result had sorry gardens. Don't get caught that way this year. It is almost garden time. Make out your order and send it now. If you want "good luck" in gardening meet "good luck" half way by sending for HASTINGS' SEEDS now.



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

This is the variety shown in the illustration on page 37 as grown by Mr. Cowan. Our best variety of large Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, and a first-class shipper. It is a good variety for planting anywhere in the South to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter and spring. There is no variety equal to it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. For all-round valuable variety for the gardener it can not be excelled. Plant it this spring. **Hastings' Premier Brand Seed.** Large pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.

STANDARD WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Green Glazed, Solid South, Charleston Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Large Early York, Extra Early Express, Early Etampes, Early Spring and Blood Red Erfurt. Each, pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.60 postpaid. You can't buy best quality seeds for less money.

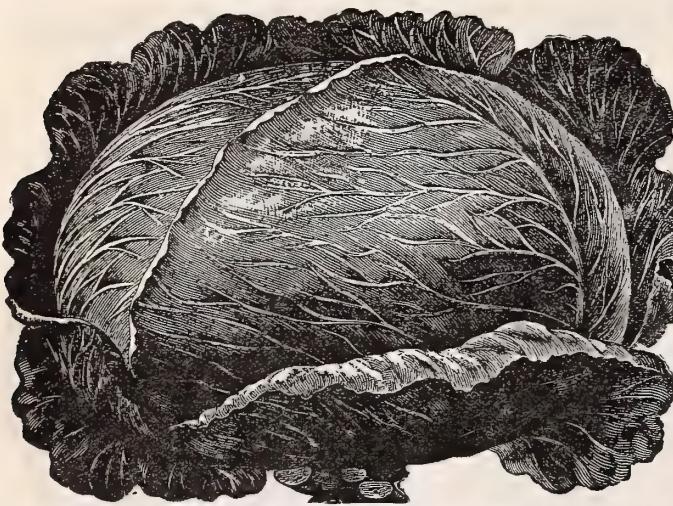
Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage

Hastings' Florida Drumhead Earliest and best of all Drumhead varieties for the South. It has stood the test of 16 years' planting in the South and is always a favorite for either market, shipping or home use. Resists both heat and cold. Short stemmed, medium early. Grows compactly and leaves turn in as shown in the illustration. Large, solid and well flattened on top. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Alpha, Earliest of all A small, almost flat variety, maturing 10 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield. Of dwarf growth and can be set 12 inches apart in row. A sure, firm header. Best extra early. Pkt., 5cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage (See Illustrations on Pages 36 and 37)



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Succession "Succession" is largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost 10 days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. "Succession" is a good variety and a favorite in many parts of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. We furnish you the highest grade obtainable in seed of this variety. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

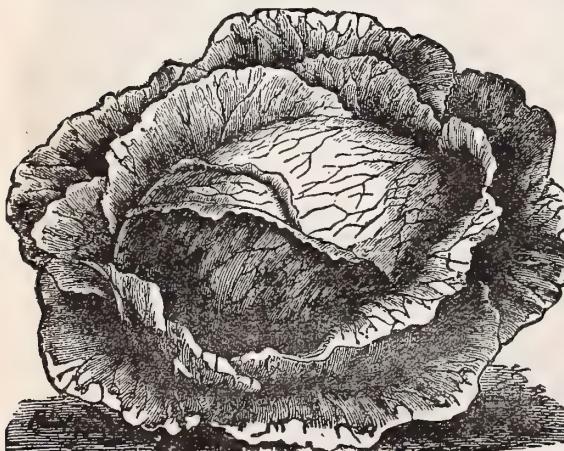
Stein's Flat Dutch A splendid strain of Early Flat Dutch cabbage that is a favorite with Texas market gardeners. A heavy yielder. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Danish Ball Head A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, thriving well in thin soils and exposed situations. Heads medium size, very firm and hard. A splendid cabbage for late planting. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25.

Hastings' Emerald King Now a recognized standard variety in many parts of the South. Early, flat, solid and of medium size and a sure header, giving splendid crops even in the hottest weather, as it does not burn or blister easily. Weighs 5 to 8 pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Twice as Much for Same Price

Clarence O. Kaiser, Layette County, Texas, writes: "Thanks for promptness in filling my order. They arrived yesterday and are better than I expected. You give about twice as much for the same price as I can get here and from what I have seen of your seeds growing in several of my friends' gardens, I know the quality is OK."



North Carolina Buncombe Cabbage

Hastings' Genuine Surehead

We have sold a great many thousand pounds of seed of our Genuine Surehead Cabbage during the past twelve years, and it is today the most popular cabbage for main crop that we have on our list. Our special strain of Surehead (**Premier Brand Seed**) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety, and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. It's good for spring planting everywhere, and one of the best for summer planting in the Central South and Fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in fall and winter. It's hardy, a good keeper and a good shipper. Invaluable for the home garden and one of the best for market. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead Cabbage in it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Early Summer A popular early flat cabbage, coming in 10 days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Very uniform in size and shape, round, flattened and solid. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.60.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch An old time favorite for planting in the South. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

All Seasons As improved by us during the past six years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.



Succession Cabbage

North Carolina Buncombe A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Packet, 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cts.; pound, \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy The tenderest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Almost everyone knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care and a well cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield, you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

\$200.00 Garden Value

Few of those living on the farms realize the real value of a good family garden. The city man realizes it all right when he stops on his way home, goes down in his pocket and pays 10 to 15 cents per quart for tomatoes, 10 cents for a quart of snap beans or peas, a head of lettuce, a small bunch of beets or turnips; 35 cents for a fair sized watermelon. What it costs the city man from \$100.00 to \$200.00 cash money a year, is yours for the use of a small piece of ground, a little labor and a dollar or so spent for seed. The garden plot is the best paying piece of ground on the farm if it's planted with the right quality of seed.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

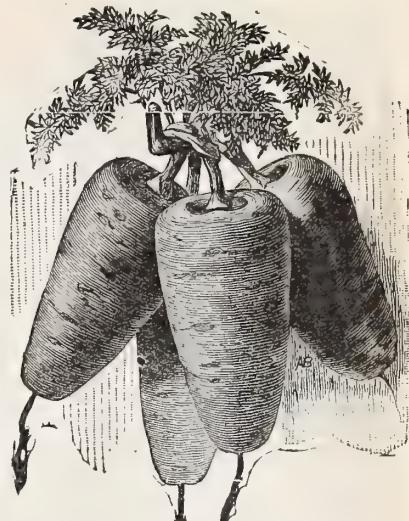
THESE PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups.

Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when trees are starting out. Make several sowings about a month apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich, well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida sow seed in September, October and November.

Chantenay This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Red St. Valery Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Chantenay Carrot

Half Long Scarlet A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Danver's Intermediate Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Improved Long Orange Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Oxheart or Guerende This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Large White Belgian Carrot—For Stock Feed Only

The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of our most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 50c; postpaid.

Southern or Georgia Collard This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing the winter as far North as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Georgia Collards

COLLARDS An old-time favorite and stands by all over the South. It is well adapted to every Southern State, and is a species of cabbage which is not only very hardy but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves, and, later in the season, a fairly good head. It is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting them 2 feet apart in row. Cultivate like cabbage.

New White Head Originated from Buncombe cabbage. In cold wet winters it forms firm heads. Superior to the Georgia collard. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

CELERY

Cannot be matured in the South in summer. Sow seed in April, May and June for maturing in cool fall months.

Savannah Market Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower, and will make a satisfactory crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

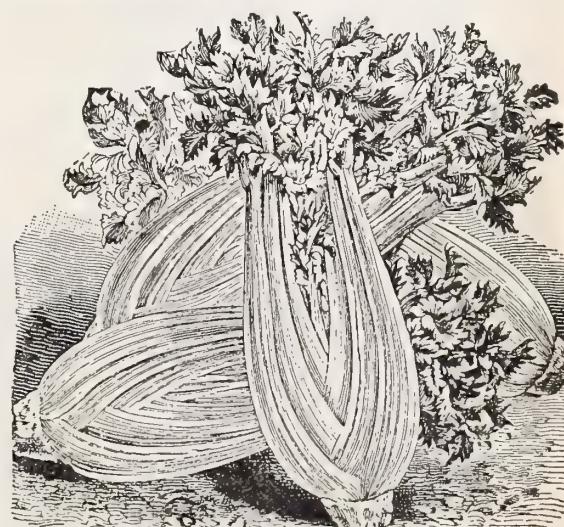
Mexican Solid Celery Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume—Giant Pascal Old, well known varieties, preferred by many planters. Each: Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Golden Self-Blanching—French Seed

A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. French seed crop almost an entire failure. We import seed direct from originator. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.75; pound, \$10.00.



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery



Yexo Sugar Corn

Adams' Large Early Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but 10 days later and producing much larger ears. Hardier than any of the sweet corns and can be planted earlier. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Extra Early Adams, lacks the fineness of flavor found in the sweet varieties, neither are they sure croppers unless given the highest cultivation. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Monarch White Rice and Golden Queen Popcorn Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings. **White Rice** white grains, large pointed grains. **Golden Queen** large yellow grains. Both pop finely. Each, pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Pk., not prepaid, \$1.25.

CRESS

Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS
Large Green Cabbaging—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Hastings' Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn

Sweet and Sugar Corn can be grown successfully in the South, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. It requires either richer ground or higher fertilizing than the field varieties. These conditions given you will have no trouble in growing it successfully, and the finer quality you get makes it well worth giving it the extra cultivation.

Culture The grains of Sweet Corn are shriveled and can not be planted quite as early as the field varieties. Leaves on the trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Drop 5 or 6 grains in each hill and thin out afterwards to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil. A continuous supply should be arranged for either by planting early, medium and late varieties, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 10 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn, and no family that appreciates the best in quality can afford to be without at least a small patch of Sweet Corn.

Georgia Roasting Ear If you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn, something that will put good-sized corn on your table in about 60 days from planting, this is the variety you want. It's a whole lot better than the Adams' Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair-sized ear of fine market and table appearance and is of fine flavor. On rich or well fertilized ground it makes 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high. You won't be disappointed if you plant our "Georgia Roasting Ear" for an early corn. Packet, 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart, 45 cts.; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Country Gentleman Leading growers all over the country declare this variety to be the best quality of all varieties of sweet corn. Our own experience and that of several hundreds of our Atlanta gardeners confirm this opinion. It is one of the finest flavored and makes from 3 to 4 good-sized ears to the stalk when properly cultivated. Grains are small, much shriveled, but very deep. Cob very small. It matures in mid-season just after Yexo, and just before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with these two varieties make a splendid succession for family use, all of them being strong, productive growers, tender and of finest flavor. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Yexo Sugar, Earliest Good Sweet Corn

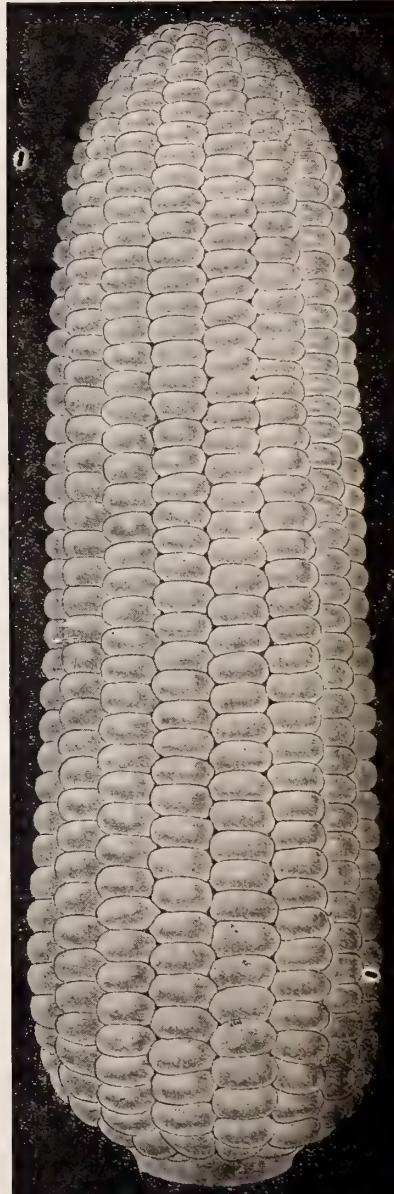
The earliest, true sweet corn for Southern planting. Our own introduction; combines earliness and productiveness with the finest flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk; the ears being well filled with tender, sweet kernels. We recommend Yexo above all others to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Hastings' Prolific Corn A splendid variety for use as roasting ears. Fully described and illustrated on next to last page of cover. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. Other field varieties immediately following cotton in front of catalogue.

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well-filled. Under good cultivation it produces 3 to 4 ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong. Grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. This variety holds in good eating condition longer than any other and is adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.75.

Black Mexican Late, dark-grained variety of finest quality for home use. Less subject to attack of bud-worm than other varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Adams' Extra Early Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any other variety. It is naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given high cultivation it will prove a failure. When properly grown it makes ears of fair size. Its greatest value is to the market gardener to bring in ahead of other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



Georgia Roasting Ear

CHERVIL

An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for salad. Sow it broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; pound, \$1.00.

Hastings' Cucumber Seed

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes a little warm. If planted before this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it in each hill. Plant eight to ten seeds in each hill, and when plants are well up and have the rough leaves formed, thin out to four in each hill. Cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils, and 1' inch in light or sandy soils. The soil which covers the seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them, and they should be watched closely. If insects appear dust the young plants with "Lice Killer." It is the best insecticide we have ever used. Keep the plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run well, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that may appear. Fruits should be picked off as soon as large enough for use, for if they are left to ripen and go to seed the plants cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf coast, August and September plantings will be found profitable for shipment.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE FINEST EXTRA DARK STRAIN

For several years the cucumber growers of the South were in trouble. The cucumbers wouldn't hold up in color. We at once set to work to obtain a deeper, darker color in the **Hastings' White Spine** and we now have the finest cucumber on earth for anyone who wants a dark green White Spine Cucumber, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumber reaches the markets in Northern cities. The color is all right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average large size and under good cultivation produces no small or imperfect fruits. The skin is hard and holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh, plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory by both market and home gardeners; a source of profit to the trucker who ships. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$8.00.

10 YEARS BUYING FROM HASTINGS

Duck Hill, Miss., Feby. 28th.

GENTLEMEN:—I received my order O. K. When I opened the package and looked at the contents I was surprised. H. G. Hastings & Co. give more seed for less money than any seed company I ever dealt with. This is the 10th year that I have bought seeds of you. You are kind and exact in every way and the seed you sell is good, garden, field and flower seed. The *Ruralist* is fine to read. Wishing you much success in your great work,

Very truly yours,

S. McGHEE.

NOTE—We do our best to treat every one who buys seed of us so that they can write us just such a letter as this after one year or ten years or more.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.



Improved Long Green

A favorite in the South. Fruits extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color till well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness and fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they are fine for pickling. Good for planting at all times from early spring to late summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber

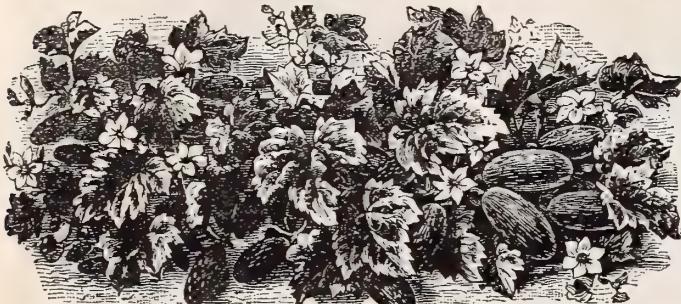
This variety is a strong, vigorous grower. Vines attain twice the length of the common varieties. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine green color; the flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is very prolific, and the fruits being raised well above the ground, never suffering from wet weather or insects, vines are proof against mildew and continue bearing till late in the fall. (See illustration.) Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Why Not Now?

Do you know of any real good reason why you should not order seeds now? Send now and be sure of right seeds to plant when the season is on hand.

The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain HASTINGS' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use.





A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Our Everbearing Cucumber This variety has proved very useful on account of its everbearing character—notice habit of growth in illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early; then the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all sorts in cultivation. A single vine will exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth; the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety over the country. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Early Green Cluster Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS

Early Fortune Cucumber

This is a recent introduction and is much liked by market gardeners, in certain parts of Florida, as a variety for shipment to Northern markets, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. **Early Fortune** is of a deep green color and don't show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking after reaching markets North. It's of good shape, regular growth and an extra dark green color seldom found. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.50; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$12.50.

Early Frame Popular early variety for home gardens in the South. Medium size, good for slicing, and, in its smaller stages, makes an excellent pickling variety. Good for home use and near-by markets only. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pera Distinct variety from Asia. Fruits grow extra large size, sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin is thin, while the flesh is unusually thick, producing but few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. Especially good variety for light warm soils. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; pound, \$2.00.

THE KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF THE VARIETIES THAT STAYS GREEN

The Klondike Cucumber

Our Special Strain. When the Klondike Cucumber was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to list it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory strain. We have it now and are sure you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive

dark green sort, a green that stays for days after being picked or shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Is extra early, of most attractive green color and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 10-lb lots or over not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

USEFUL GOURDS



One packet each of four useful varieties on the farm—25 cents; postpaid
—Sugar Trough, Japanese Nest Egg, Dipper and Dishcloth Gourds.

Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results.

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, hens' nests or water dishes for poultry. Packet, 10 cents.

Nest Egg

This small white fruited variety

will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruit will be too large. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dipper The variety from which the long handled dippers are made. Packet, 10 cents.

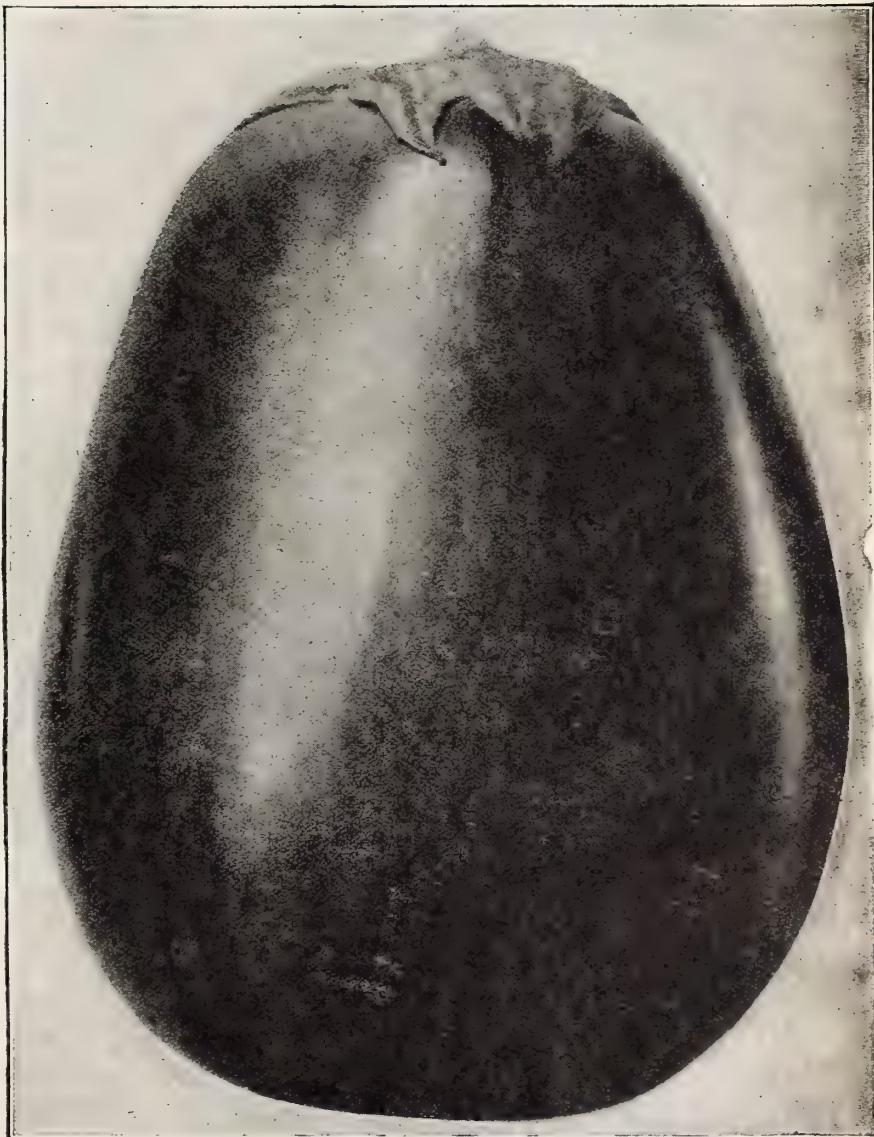
The Dishcloth A most valuable gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed and the sponge-like interior can be cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. Packet, 10 cents.

Eggplant In Florida and the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds in January and February. In this latitude the hot beds should be started between February 15th and March 15th. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence the necessity of artificial heat early in the season. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping them free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for a fall and early winter shipping crop.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 16 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Early Long Purple Very early variety, suitable for family gardens only. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long and of good quality. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

WORDS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS IN SEVERAL STATES

TEXAS—Dr. J. A. Pipkin, Ellis Co., Texas, writes us: "Bought a bill of seeds of you and have the finest garden I ever saw. Every seed I think came up promptly and grew off finely."

ALABAMA—Rev. N. G. Baggett, Escambia Co. Ala., writes us: "Ordered garden seed from you last fall and was well pleased with them. I raised the finest garden I ever had in my life."

MISSISSIPPI—Wish you could see my garden, it is the admiration of the whole neighborhood and I attribute it to the fine quality of your seeds. I have cabbage weighing 16 pounds."—W. P. Ferguson, Wilkinson Co.

GEORGIA—"Seeds received all right. You give more and better seeds for the money than any other seedsmen I ever dealt with. I thank you."—Norris C. Milburn, Irwin Co.

FLORIDA—"Seed came promptly and are satisfactory. Mailed order to you 2 p. m. on Thursday and following Tuesday morning had a good stand up. This I think speaks well for the attention you give orders and the productive power of Florida soil."—Z. Graham, Marion Co.

LOUISIANA—"My garden seed that I got from you in the spring was the very best. My Hastings' Prolific Corn is splendid."—S. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish.

PORTO RICO—One of the islands acquired by the United States in the Spanish war is Porto Rico, and Hastings' seeds go there. Mr. R. L. Carr, of Rio Piedras, writes us: "I received my order yesterday O. K., one week earlier than I expected them. I always have good success with your seed, while I have failed entirely with others."



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce, Fine for Spring

Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

One of our own introductions and especially valuable for home gardens and nearby markets in all parts of the South. We have known instances where single heads have weighed four pounds each. Heads always large and solid, usually weighing from two to three pounds. Leaves are very crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Outside leaves are light green; inside almost a pure white. It is resistant to hot weather and has but little tendency to run to seed. Fine for spring planting in all parts of the South. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

Well-Known Lettuce Grand Rapids Golden Gate
Denver Market, Improved Hanson, Tomahock, Satisfaction, Prize Head, All-Year-Round, Salamander, B. S. Simpson, Philadelphia, Butter, White Paris Cos, B. S. Tennis Ball. Each—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Our Great California Cream Butter Lettuce

Hastings' Lettuce Seed

Lettuce is one of Hastings' great specialties and two varieties that we introduced, **FLORIDA HEADER** and **DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE**, are now standard varieties in every Southern State. Our lettuce seed is grown in California by the best Lettuce Seed grower in the world and our crop is personally inspected during the growing season by our Mr. Hastings, so as to insure your having nothing but the best there is in lettuce seed.

Culture In this latitude (Atlanta) the seed can be sown in earliest spring, and sowings at intervals of two weeks should be made up to May 1st. Sowings can also be made in August, September and October for fall and winter use. In Florida and the Gulf Coast country sowings should begin in September and continue at intervals until February. The crop for shipment to Northern markets is sown between November 1st and December 15th. For market use plant our heading varieties exclusively. These will also be found best for home use in most parts of the South. Seed can be sown in beds in January and transplanted to open ground by March 1st if desired. For open ground sowing, plant the seed thinly in drills as soon as ground can be worked in the spring. When well up begin thinning out until the plants are 8 to 10 inches apart each way. The soil should be rich and mellow and fairly moist. The size, quality and crispness of lettuce depends almost entirely on an unchecked, rapid growth.

Big Boston A standard market garden and shipping variety, grown almost exclusively in some sections. Extra large, round, firm-heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is pure stock and is unexcelled by that from any seed house regardless of higher price. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

HASTINGS' SEEDS SUCCEED



Hastings' Florida Header Lettuce—Stands Both Heat and Cold

Hastings' Florida Header Florida Header is one of the favorites, it stands the test of time. We have sold it for 15 years and it is now recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads. It's a large variety, heading quickly, and is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. It is crisp and tender and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it holds up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. You will make no mistake in planting Florida Header for either market or home use. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; 5 lb., \$5.00.

California Cream Butter Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

New Lettuce, Dixie Hard Head In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. In recent inspection trips he has been more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed in the spring. On the California farms every head has to be cut before it will throw seed stalks.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; pound \$1.50.

Our Iceberg Lettuce

One of the most beautiful varieties we have ever grown. Very ornamental as well as being an exceedingly crisp, tender variety, growing a long time before running to seed, being almost equal to Florida Header in that respect. Known as a "crisp" leaved variety, and is a hard header. Splendid for open ground planting or for forcing under glass in winter. Heads of rather conical shape and medium size. Heads are tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful creamy white. Outer head. Packet, 5

leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

The plants of Kohl Rabi are quite hardy and seed may be sown in drills as early in spring as the ground can be worked in good condition. When well started the plants can be set out like cabbages, 6 to 10 inches apart in the row.

Early White Vienna (Kohl-Rabi)—The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green. They are of a delicate cabbage-like flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

ENDIVE A hardy salad plant similar to lettuce. Sow in open ground thinly in drills as early in spring as ground can be worked, thinning out afterwards to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. When good size, leaves should be tied up to blanch centers properly. Early Green Curled is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

LEEK The culture of leek is very similar to that of onions and the seed should be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked.

Large Carenten—The broad, flat leaves grow to large size, and stems are proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches in length by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

KNOXEM--Our Bug Killer That Kills

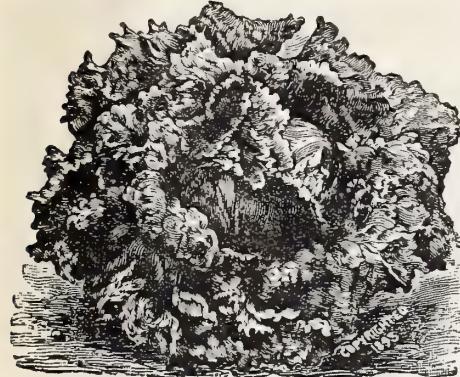
Destroys Leaf-Eating Bugs and Cutworms "KNOXEM" is effective on all insects which eat the leaves, such as the striped potato bug (which is so destructive to potatoes, eggplant, etc.), the cabbage worm, the harlequin bug (found on cabbage and collard), beetles (destructive to beans), grasshoppers, crickets, and many other forms of bugs and worms. For cutworms use "KNOXEM" as follows: Before setting plants in field, or after planting seed and before plants are up, take wet cabbage, turnip or collard leaves, dust one side of the leaf with "KNOXEM" and place them about the field or along the rows 15 or 20 feet apart each way. Be careful to place the dusted side down. Do this in the late afternoon, or in cloudy weather, and you will have no trouble with cutworms.

It Sticks to the Plants No insecticide on the market sticks like "KNOXEM." Try it yourself. Take a shingle or a piece of board and dip it in water. Then dust one side of it with "KNOXEM" and the other side with any other form of dry insecticide. Rap the shingle on the edge three or four times. Now notice how much "KNOXEM" has stuck to the shingle, and how little of the other insecticide has stayed on. You will find that our "KNOXEM" has formed a coating of powder over the surface, and if there was any bug which had the habit of eating shingles, he would be dead mighty soon after tackling that particular one. Let the shingle get thoroughly dry, and then rap it again. You will find that "KNOXEM" will stay there, while the other insecticide will come off clean. The same thing happens when "KNOXEM" is dusted on a leaf wet with rain or dew. It is there to stay. No other insecticide made will stay on the plants like "KNOXEM."

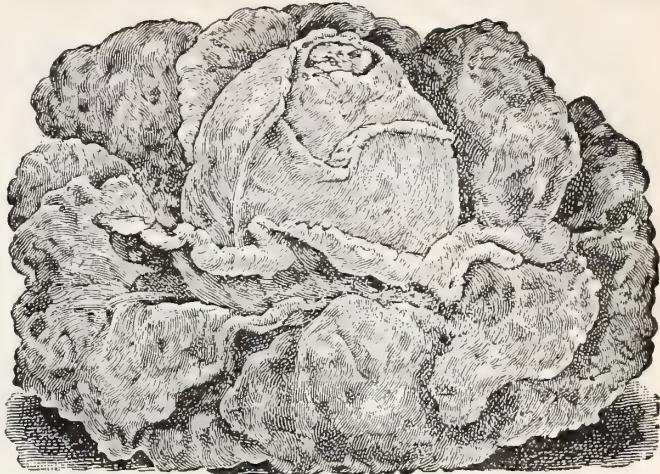
Goes Twice as Far and Distributes Better It goes twice as far as other insecticides. A pound of "KNOXEM" gives almost twice the bulk of any other standard insecticide. That means that a pound of "KNOXEM" will cover twice as much surface. **Every ounce of "KNOXEM" is effective.** It distributes better than any other insecticide. Most insecticides are so heavy that they are difficult to distribute evenly; "KNOXEM" is both heavy and light. It is heavy enough to get right down in the cracks and crevices of the leaf, and has a peculiar lightness that gives perfect distribution.

Very Easily Applied It can be dusted over the plants by being shaken over them from a coarse cloth, or put on by a bellows, atomizers, powder guns or in way you find easiest. Apply when there is no wind and plants are wet with dew or rain. Dust the plants thoroughly. Wherever "KNOXEM" strikes a wet leaf it sticks, and whenever a leaf-eating bug strikes "KNOXEM" he dies. **The man with the family garden, or the man with 50 acres in track both need "KNOXEM."** In applying, dust it on very lightly. Don't use too much.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT SHIPMENTS ONLY ON KNOXEM AND PLANT LICE KILLER



Iceberg Lettuce



Hastings' Superba—Our Great Big Lettuce



Kohl Rabi

Hastings' Superba Lettuce A most beautiful, solid, large heading, heat-resisting variety. It is superb. Outside color light green, becoming more yellow toward the center. Heads large and solid, and for crispness and tenderness it is perfect. It's heat-resisting qualities are wonderful, standing for a long time in the hottest summer sun without running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Dandelion Improved Large Leaved—Sow in spring in Central South; in Florida in October and November. Does best in partially shaded location. Sow thinly in drills and thin out to 6 inches. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later. Can also be planted in early spring.

Early Green Curled—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine, curly leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

OUR PLANT LICE KILLER

The plant lice or Aphides are not leaf-eating bugs and require a special insecticide which is known as "PLANT LICE KILLER." Knoxem is for leaf-eating bugs and is not effective on the plant lice or aphides so destructive at times to young vegetable plants, such as cabbage, melons, etc. When the lice appear on the young plants dust thoroughly with "LICE KILLER."

PRICES Both Knoxem and Plant Lice Killer

3-pound package, not prepaid, 35c; 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 50c; $12\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, not prepaid, \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

To any express office reached by the SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. we will ship a 3-pound box, charges prepaid, for 60 cts.; a 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 85 cts.; a $12\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, charges prepaid, \$1.45.

To any express office on the line of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Companies we will send, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound box, charges prepaid, 60c; 5-lb. box, charges prepaid, 90c; $12\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, charges prepaid, \$2.00.

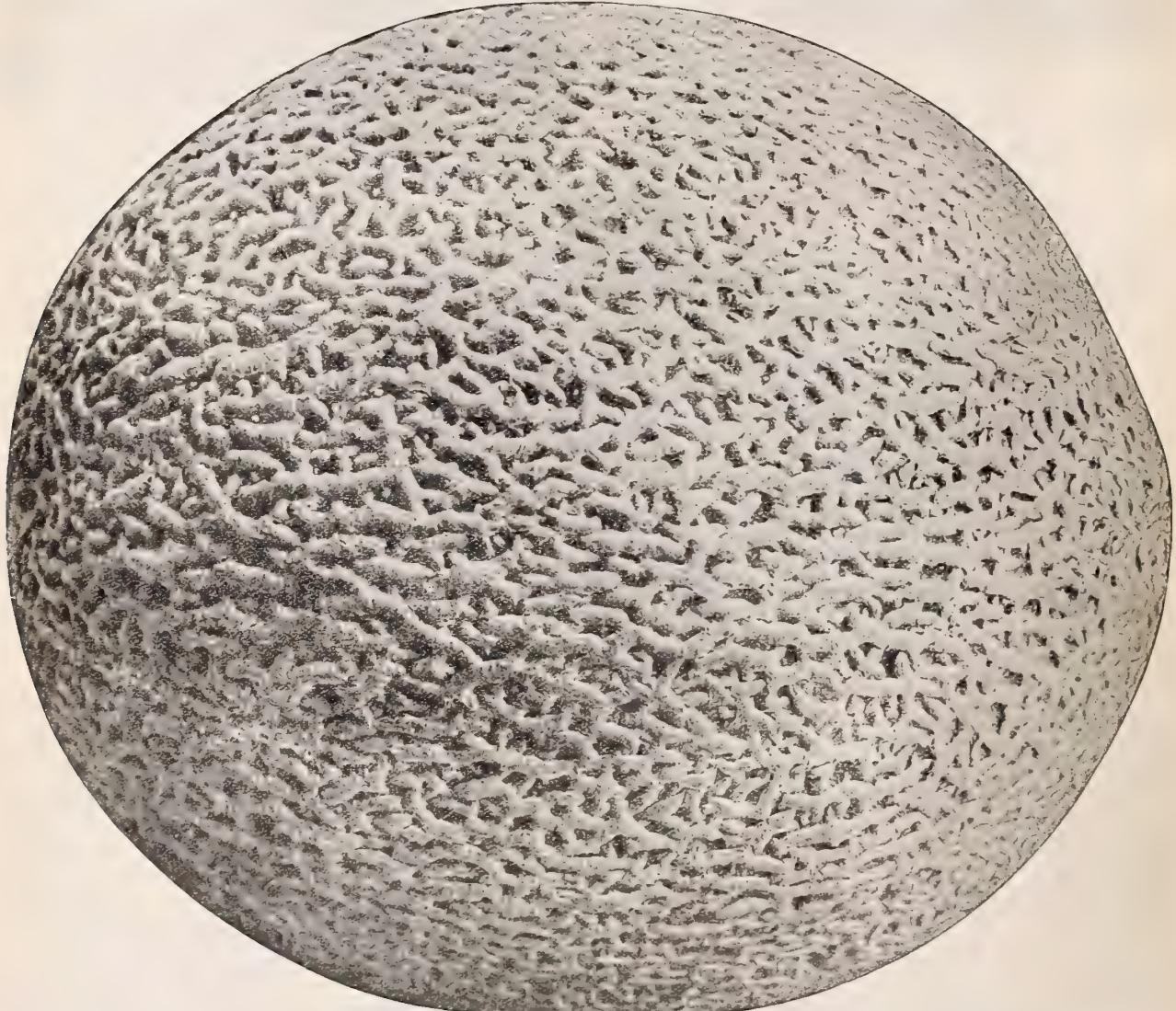
Winner of 1st Prize at the Rockyford Colorado Fair

In our last year's catalogue we spoke of the visit of Mr. Hastings to Rockyford Colorado, where he made a thorough investigation of the Rockyford Cantaloupe business and decided that a certain special strain of the **Eden Gem** was the right cantaloupe. His opinion then is confirmed by the fact that "**Eden Gem**" Cantaloupes from the Hastings' seed crops of this variety at Rockyford took first prize at the great Arkansas Valley Fair held at Rockyford last year.

Mr. S. C. Mayo, who goes to Rockyford for us each year, staying with our crop from the time the melons begin to ripen until the seed is on board the cars and on its way to Atlanta, wrote us under date of September 3rd, as follows: "The general crop of the Waters strain is all 'rusted out.' The **Eden Gem** patches are the only ones that have any life in them. As to our seed patches I have not seen anything that looks as good to me. Vines are perfectly green, and as to netting and shape they have every good mark for a perfect cantaloupe. The man who did the work

on your patch asked me to let him pick one crate for exhibition at the fair so I consented and it was entered in his name. There were six other crates from other seed patches and growers, but the crate from our patch took the 'Blue Ribbon' (1st prize). It was in every respect and point better than any of the others. You may claim for this crop of seed that nothing better can be found on the markets than the **Eden Gem** strain and you know and so do all growers of cantaloupes that the **Eden Gem** is the only money-maker. I can say this—that no one can sell any better seed, no matter what price they make!"

Cantaloupes are worked finer at Rockyford, Colorado, than at any other place in the world and it is no small honor to have won first prize over all the famous growers of that section. However, this is simply in line with all our efforts in seed-growing to have for our customers the very best that can be grown regardless of what it costs. Our seed of **Eden Gem** Cantaloupe is strictly from the prize winning patch.

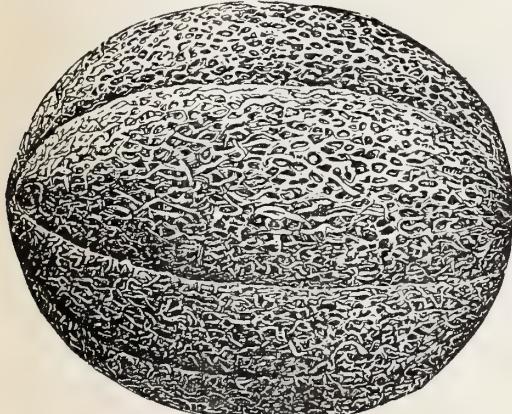


Hastings' **Eden Gem** Cantaloupe

Perfection of the Rockyford strains and the only sure money-maker for the grower who plants for shipment or market. This strain was selected as the best by our **Mr. Hastings** who made a personal inspection of the Rockyford section and growing crops two years ago and the fact that melons from our seed crop took first prize over all others at the great Rockyford fair is evidence that he made no mistake. The illustration from a photograph of our seed melons shows its perfect and dense netting. It grows just the right size for standard pack, producing very few of either "Jumbos" or "Ponies." Necessary for the shipper, best quality and most prolific for home gardens. Has very thick, finely flavored green flesh with very small seed cavity. **Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1/4 lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe

A splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin. Comparatively early, of medium size, and flattened rounded shape. In flavor it is first class. Very densely netted, in fact its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, and this is an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and the melons are liable to sunscald. Is almost solid, having a very small seed cavity. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties, try Cannonball. It succeeds where other sorts fail entirely. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.



Ponce de Leon Cantaloupe

than most varieties in the South, but its superior quality makes it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Netted Gem Identical with Rockyford in every respect except in shape, which is almost globular. Melons very uniform in size, regularly ribbed and heavily netted; are extra early with thick green flesh of the finest flavor. Fine for either home use or shipping. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, 85 cts.; postpaid.

The Banquet A splendid melon for the South, of medium size and perfectly round shape. Its skin is densely netted over the entire surface, making it very resistant to the attacks of insects such as the borer; it is prolific and of the best quality. The foliage of this variety is heavy and dense, shading the melons almost entirely and preventing sunscald. It is almost insect and sun proof. It is a most excellent all-purpose variety for the South. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Ponce de Leon

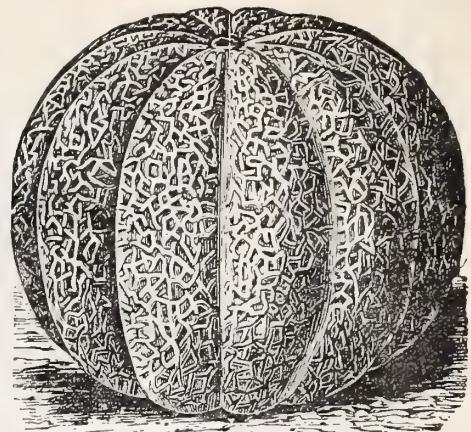
A favorite second early large size melon for home gardens. Flesh is very thick, green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and densely netted. Skin is green, but turns to a beautiful golden yellow, when ripe. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Improved Citron Nutmeg

Another of the best flavored, medium-sized slightly flattened, early cantaloupes. It is especially good and is noted for its rich, spicy flavor so desirable in cantaloupes. It is a "quality" melon especially desirable for home use and nearby markets. Will not stand shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Montreal Market

One of the largest varieties and the finest flavored and spiciest of all cantaloupes. Requires better attention



Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe



Early Netted Gem Cantaloupes

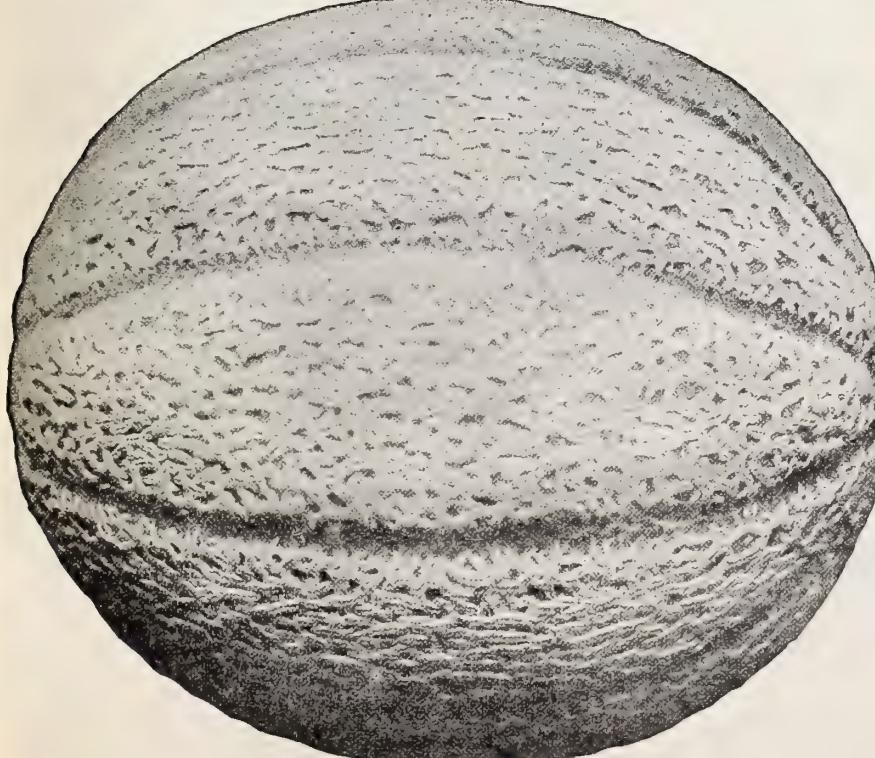
Rockyford (Original Strain)

A very popular early variety of cantaloupe for the entire South for market or home use. The true type of the original Rockyford is shown by this illustration, and if you are growing for home use or nearby market you will find this entirely satisfactory. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we recommend our Eden Gem, but for all others this original Rockyford is a good cantaloupe. It's regularly ribbed, well netted, good size and has thick, green flesh of the most delicious flavor.

Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes, and is not the seed from the remains of the Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound, and it is sold to seedsmen every year who are thus able to make "cut prices." If any one is willing to plant "cull" seed he is welcome to buy it elsewhere. We don't buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work of our Mr. Hastings every year saves you from getting trash of that kind, not only in Rockyford Cantaloupe but hundreds of other items in this catalogue. **Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe**, original strain, packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid, 10-lb. lots and over, not prepaid, 80c per pound.

Extra Early Hackensack Crop very short. One of the best varieties for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds; extra fine quality. Meat thick and rich, spicy flavor, skin densely netted. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Jenny Lind A small sized extra early, most deliciously flavored cantaloupe. Introduced many years ago and has always been a great favorite for family use wherever it has become known. Well adapted to all the Southern States and is one of the most prolific cantaloupes grown. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.



Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. [No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops

FACTS ABOUT WATERMELON SEED

Outside of our specially grown watermelon seed there are three general sources of supply of watermelon seed for the seed trade of the United States.

First is seed from Kansas and Nebraska. This seed is grown on rich prairie soils forcing a rank growth of vines and rapid growing, inferior tasteless melons. The growing season is short, a large part of the melons never mature. The seed is saved from everything big, little, perfect and imperfect, matured melons and half ripe ones with hard centers. Like produces like, and almost in every instance where we have investigated cases of watermelon crops having what we know as "hard centers" the seed has come from seedsmen who obtain their supply from these Western prairie States.

A second source of supply is from the Southern States where crops are grown for seed purposes, but seed saved from everything, large and small, perfect and imperfect. We have seen crops of this kind where seed were being saved from melons weighing not over two or three pounds, most of them diseased and rotten ended. Many Northern houses are using the latter seed and have been for years. They can buy and sell it at a cheap price, but you don't and can't expect to get good melons from seed saved like that. Every cent saved by you if you purchase such seed costs you dollars in your crop grown from it.

The third source of supply is the worst. In Florida and Georgia there are thousands of acres of watermelons planted every year for shipment to the Northern markets. The shipping season is a short one and usually about half the melons produced are shipped, and this part shipped is always the pick of the patch. The small, inferior melons, the "culls," are left. After the shipping season is over gangs of men go through the fields and seed is saved from everything that is left. Every melon fit to save seed from has been shipped and seed is saved only from melons that should have been used to feed the hogs.

Hastings' Watermelon Seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes in the South. Our crops are given highest culture. Not a melon is sold or shipped from our seed crops. In seed saving no seed is taken from imperfect melons or from melons weighing less than 15 pounds. Seed is saved only from the best melons and we feed hogs on what most every other grower gets most of his seed from.

HOW TO GROW GOOD MELONS

The South is the home of the watermelon, and every one wants to grow them to perfection. There is nothing that can take the place of a large, sweet, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day, and our special strains of Southern grown melon seed should be used in every garden in the South where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in a rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on clay lands or warm sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure. The hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plow deeply and cultivate thoroughly, reducing the soil to a fine condition. By deep plowing we mean 10 to 12 inches. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer spread it to a considerable distance, say 3 feet out from the center of each hill. It is well to encourage this natural tendency to spread the roots. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as near the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 8%; Potash, 8%; Phosphoric Acid (available), 8%. This formula has given best results on melon lands. Use from 2 to 3 pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. This should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as soil gets warm in the spring, and succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out after the rough leaves have formed to the 2 strongest plants in each hill. Cultivate lightly until runners come out well into the middles. If large weeds come up, cut them off. Do not pull them up, as it disturbs both the roots and the vines. The vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed. It always injures the crop. When there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. Where extra large melons are desired leave only 1 plant to each hill and only 1 or 2 melons to each vine. Insects are sometimes troublesome to the young plants before they begin to run. Dust plants with our "Plant Lice Killer." (See page 47.)

It is useless to try to grow good melons from any seed except carefully selected Southern grown. If you have Hastings' melon seed you will not be disappointed in your melon crop. Our prices on melon seed are higher than most houses. It is strictly a case of difference in quality. Over half the melons grown in any crop are unfit, in our opinion, to save seed from and we throw them away so far as seed saving is concerned.



A GOOD SWEET JUICY OLD-TIME AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE WATERMELON

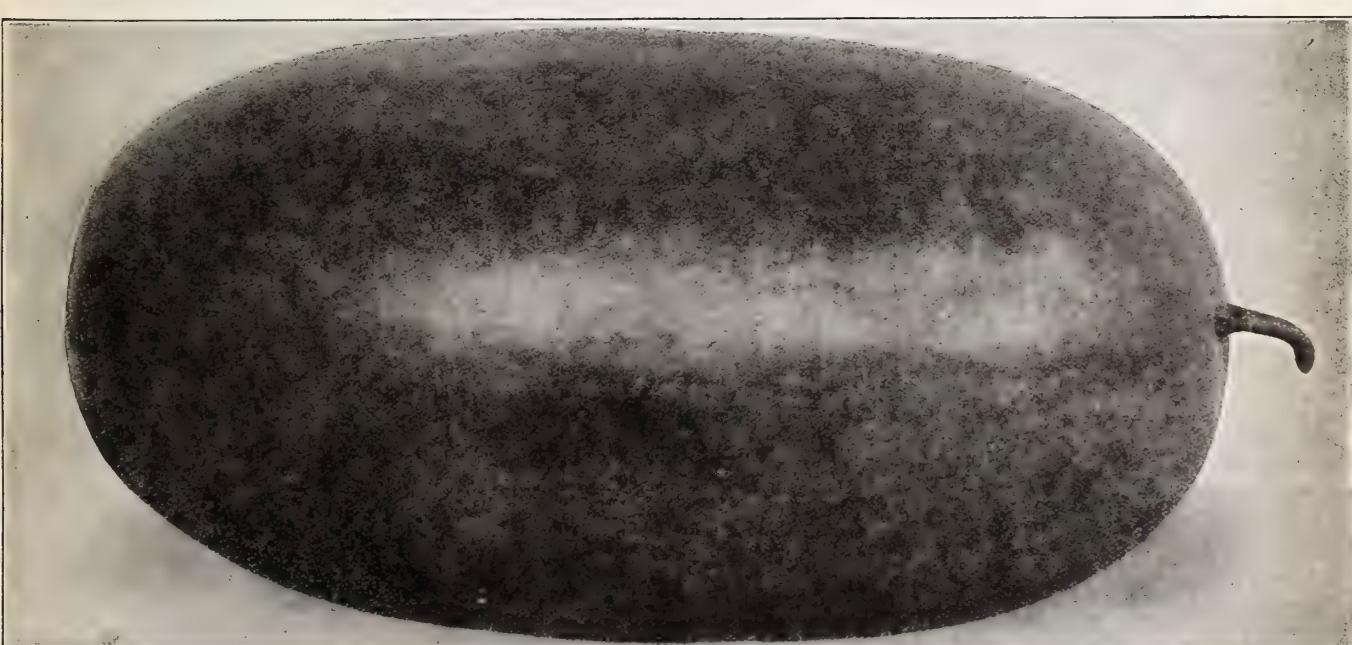
Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon

This is the variety that made Georgia famous as a melon-growing State. No place in the world produces such melons as the Rattlesnake grown in certain sections of the South. No one has such pure seed of the famous variety as ourselves. I have been buying seed of "Georgia Rattlesnake" as usually sold you don't know how good the Rattlesnake melon is. The melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you entire satisfaction. We consider "Augusta Rattlesnake" the best second early melon there is. Plant some of it this year. **Pkt, 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/2 lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid \$1.00 per lb.**



THE WATSON OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON. IT'S A GOOD ONE

There are many people that agree with Tom Watson's political views and many that don't. However, we never have seen anybody that didn't acknowledge that the Watson or "Tom Watson" watermelon was one of the best melons they ever grew. We have watched this melon for several years and grew about 100 acres of it in seed crop last year. It's an all-right melon in every respect. It has the best of eating qualities and it stands shipment as well as the best of shipping melons such as Eden, Triumph, Kolb Gem and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have something that sells on sight in Southern markets at a good price; it stands shipment North perfectly and if you have to eat it at home you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an all-right combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon

In shape and general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grained, solid, sweet and free from stringiness. You will like it. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid at 80 cents per pound.**

The genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and the southwest. The above is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweets in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either

Hastings' Watermelon Collections

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

7 PACKETS 25 CENTS. One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones and Black Diamond, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family plenty of first-class melons all season. Only 25 cents for the 7 packets, postpaid.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

4 OUNCES POSTPAID 25 CENTS. Some prefer fewer varieties but more of them. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker and Alabama Sweet. Each one of these is a splendid home garden variety for all parts of the South.

HASTINGS' 1-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS of our friends like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you postpaid one-fourth pound each of our Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Alabama Sweet and Kleckley Sweet. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried, and every seed is from our own special crops grown exclusively for seed purposes. If you want an acre of the best melons in your section send us \$1.00 for this collection.



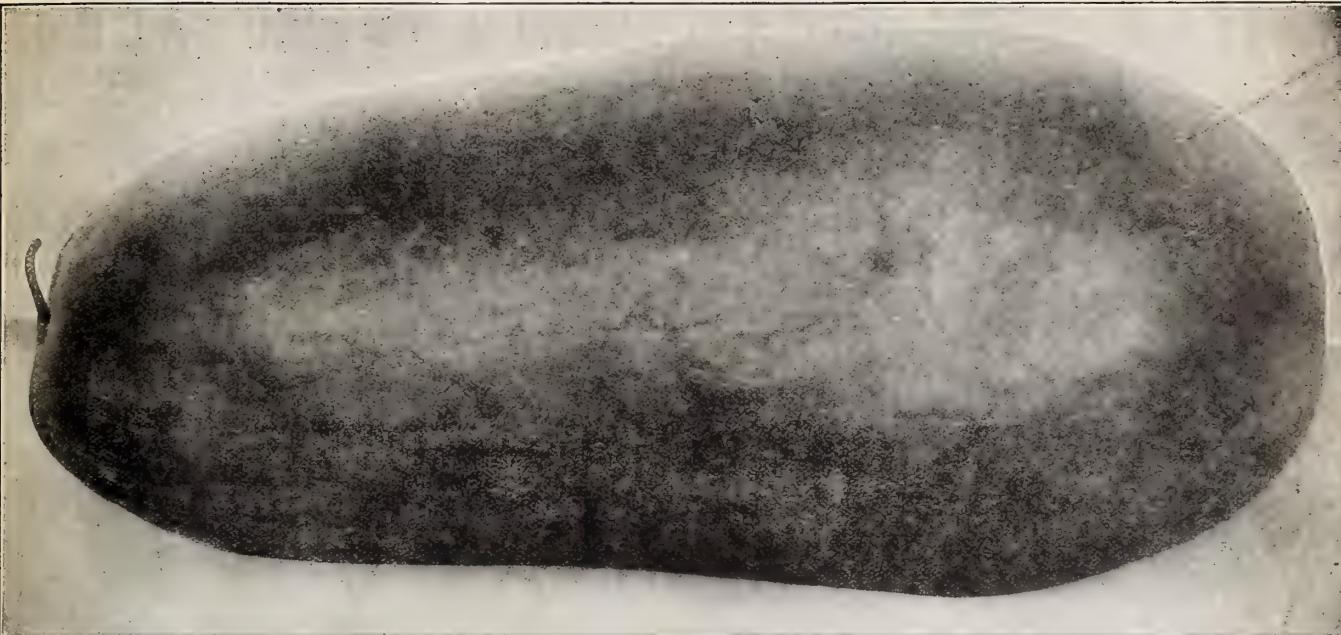
Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best)

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and near-by markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. In lots of 10-pounds or over, not prepaid, 80 cts. per pound.

Seminole Another extra early, fine quality melon from Florida. Long shape, melons both green and gray in color. Size large to extra large and vines very productive. A favorite wherever it is known. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Duke Jones Originated in North Florida, of good quality and a most popular shipper, far superior to the old Kolb Gem. Has thin, tough, dark green rind; bright red flesh and light colored seed. Slightly oblong shape and very thick through; very regular in shape and size. Makes fine appearance, ships well in car lots; is early and makes a desirable variety for all Southern growers, especially shippers. Seed saved from melons weighing 20 pounds and over. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

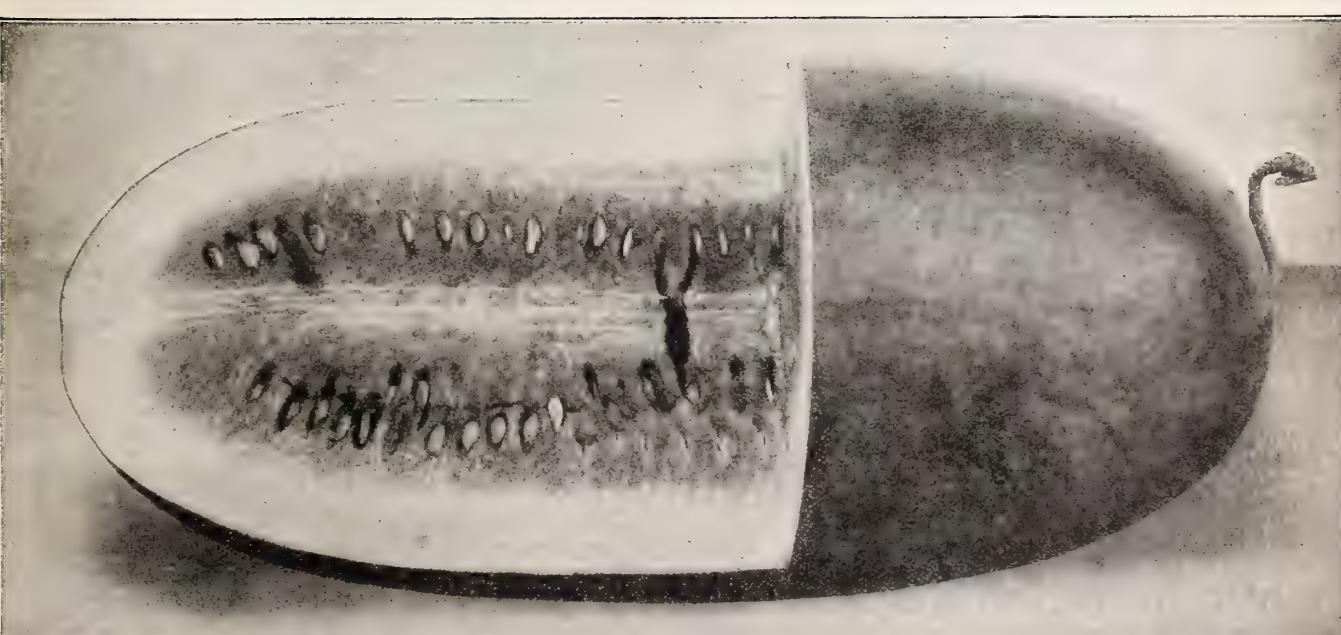
Hastings' Big Empire State If you want to grow the biggest melon, plant our Empire State. You won't be disappointed. In size it is larger than the best strains of Triumph, the original vine grown on rather poor, dry, sandy soil producing three melons weighing 51, 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 54 pounds respectively. It is the **very largest, medium early** melon ever placed on the market. In shape it is slightly oblong and very thick through. Color is a very dark green, slightly striped with lighter green, flesh is bright red. It is a strong, vigorous grower; resisting insect attacks and disease and matures in about 100 days in favorable seasons. Seeds white, with slight dark markings. Melons run from large to very large, weighing from 40 pounds upward; in fact anything less than 40 pounds is a rarity when properly cultivated. It has very few seeds, less than we have ever seen in any other melon. Pkt, 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25. 10 lbs. or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



Our Kleckley Sweet Our Kleckley Sweet shown above is one of the most popular early melons grown in the South. No melon has ever before attained such popularity in so short a time for home use and near-by markets. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines are strong and vigorous, and melons are medium to large in size. Oblong as shown in our illustration, taken from a photograph of a melon grown in our seed crops. Melons grow from 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches through. Skin is a very rich dark green. Flesh is rich bright scarlet, ripening up close to the skin, the rind seldom being over a half inch in thickness. It is grown here in the South, and seed saved only from selected melons. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. In 10-lb. lots or over not prepaid, 80c.; per lb.

The Jones or Philip Jones This big melon originated with the late Philip Jones, of Burke county, Georgia, and is known under both the name of **Jones** and **Philip Jones** melon. In shape it is almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons average large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds. Its eating quality is superb. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Georgia Sugar Loaf That old-time Southern favorite. Long and greenish white color, with crisp, tender, red flesh and thin rind. Immense size, 60-lb. melons being common. Fine for home use and a quick seller in Southern markets. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

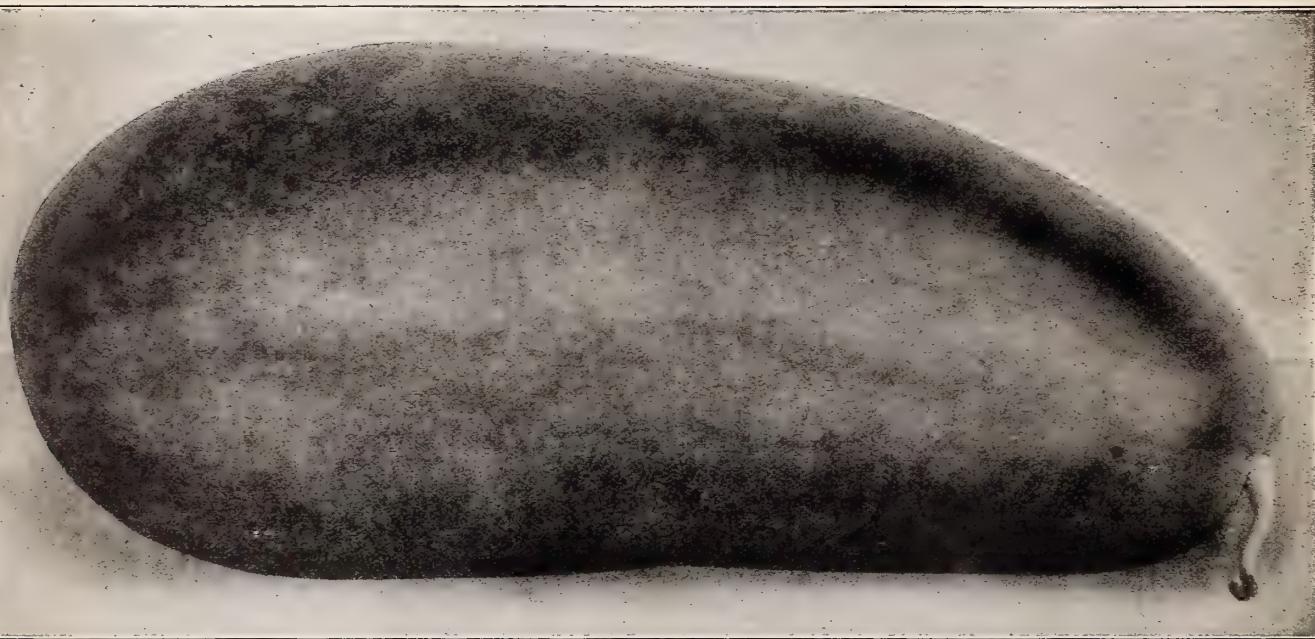


Hastings' Tinker

A melon strictly for home use and near-by markets. Sweetest of all melons, having a distinct honey-like taste. We first discovered this melon near St. Augustine, Florida, and introduced it under the name of **Tinker**. Illustration above from a photograph of a seed crop melon. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

WATERMELONS SHOWN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

On this and preceding pages we illustrate seven varieties of watermelons. Every one of these illustrations are reproduced from photographs of melons taken from our fields growing for seed purposes in 1910. The seed you buy from us this spring was saved from melons like these. We cannot show you the true coloring when printed in black, but we can show you the true shape of our melons. When you buy these special varieties of Hastings' you won't be disappointed.



Hastings' Arkansas Traveler Photograph from our seed crop. A large, long, weighty, melon; always solid the edible portion extending within half an inch of the skin. Seed variable in color and small, ripening as an intermediate. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity. Fine for late planting to mature in August and September. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

The Eden Claimed by many to be the best shipping melon in existence that combines long distance shipping qualities. It's a comparatively new melon but a great favorite in some parts of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, as many as 1,500 acres being planted at a single shipping point in Florida. In appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but has white seed slightly marked with dark edges like Rattlesnake and almost equals that famous variety in eating quality. The largest melon shippers in Florida and South Carolina plant Eden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 55 cents per pound.

Mammoth Ironclad Immense size, handsomely marked, oblong shape, flesh bright red and very solid. The rind while very thin is remarkably hard. One of the very best. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.

Ice Cream or Peerless True White-Seeded Variety—Flavor always good, sweet and delicious; flesh solid and of rich scarlet color; seeds white. Form is oblong, the rind is quite thin and dark green in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Black Diamond It is very vigorous, and is earlier than any standard variety. It is immensely prolific, one melon grower loading five cars from five acres of it and then had large quantities of salable melons left. The melons in these cars averaged 34 pounds each. It is no unusual thing to find melons weighing from 75 to 95 pounds in fields of this variety. Melons are of very uniform shape and as good in shipping as Kolb's Gem. The melons are of a deep, glossy green color when ripe, which gives them the appearance of having been varnished. We recommend this variety fully, and you will make no mistake in planting it. Our own Southern grown seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

ONE OF HASTINGS' BIG, SWEET, JUICY WATERMELONS

Eaten in the middle of a hot summer day will do more towards making you feel kindly toward your fellowman than almost anything you could do. A hot, tired man and a cool, sweet watermelon go together on a mid-summer day as nothing else does. We can guarantee that you will be the hot, tired man next June and July, and we know that if you have a patch of melons from Hastings' Seed you will have just the right kind of melons to make you feel satisfied with life after eating them. One of our Augusta Rattlesnakes, Florida Favorites, Alabama Sweets, Kleckley Sweets, Tinkers or Watsons will just fill the bill next summer.

Blue Gem, Gloussier or Iceberg Really a blue Kolb Gem and sold under all three names. Has all the characteristics of the old Kolb Gem as a good shipping melon and makes a much finer appearance in market. Is of very dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape and has bright crimson flesh and dark seeds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents. 10 pounds, \$5.00.

Jordan's Gray Monarch Very large, skin a mottled gray color; shape long, flesh bright crimson, sweet and delicious. A fine shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Triumph One of the largest of all melons, the record being 156½ pounds. Grown by many for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cents pound.

Augusta Round White A very early Southern melon maturing some three weeks earlier than varieties such as Rattlesnake. Earliest home use melon. Rind tender, flesh bright red, sweet, crisp, and of good flavor. Shape round, color of rind almost white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Citron—Green Giant For preserves. Do not plant near watermelons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

250,000 WATERMELONS

or more are grown every year to supply Hastings' seed buyers with melon seed. More than 250 carloads of melons cut every year for seed. This gives you an idea of the size of the Hastings' seed crops of watermelons alone.

MUSTARD—Grow for Spring Salad

Mustard is the finest for earliest spring salad. It is very hardy and is one of the first things that it's safe to plant in the middle South.

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Very hardy in the South.

Chinese Mustard (True Stock)—We have sold this variety from China for a number of years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.; pound 75c.; postpaid

Giant Southern Curled An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.; pound, 75c.; postpaid.

White Mustard This is the variety seeds of which are used in pickling in family use and the seeds when ground up are what compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c.; pound, 50c.

My Order Filled Quick

Allow me to congratulate you on your prompt order filling. Just 34 hours from time my order started from Tifton, the garden seed was back and planted in our garden.—S. E. BLITCH, Tifton, Ga.

Note—Tifton, Georgia, is 193 miles from Atlanta, and we try so far as possible to give you just as prompt service in order filling as we did Mr. Blitch. 103 people were on our pay roll in our Mail Order Department last season.



GENUINE GEORGIA GROWN OKRA SEED

Okra is a near relative of cotton in a botanical sense and it stands to reason that seed of Okra should be grown in the cotton growing region. We have tried growing Okra seed farther north, outside of the cotton region, but we must say that we have been disappointed every time we went away from the cotton belt to grow okra seed. This year every pound of Okra seed we have has been grown right here in Georgia. Our experience has been that Georgia can and does make better okra seed than any other section and that's exactly the reason why every pound of our okra seed is grown in Georgia now.

Okra or Gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses. Our okra will please you.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all the white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded This distinctively green podded okra is by far the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved original strain as introduced by us and now its productivity is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. The pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches; very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



2½ Pound Ears of Corn

A few days ago we received a letter from Mr. Edwin T. Knighton, Jasper County, Texas. Mr. Knighton bought seed corn and cotton from us last spring and in writing told of his troubles of 1910. When his Rockdale Corn was two feet high he said it was badly killed back by the late cold, this being followed by severe drought. He says, speaking of the cold and drought "the crop was badly injured but with all damages I gathered a fair yield and I can conscientiously say that the corn is all that it is represented to be. I weighed some that weighed 2½ pounds per ear. The cotton also was just as fine as could be."

Now, here's the point. With a bad set-back from freezing, with dry weather burning up crops, Mr. Knighton made a fair yield, some ears weighing 2½ pounds each. This wasn't home grown seed, it wasn't some he bought from a neighbor—it was seed corn properly grown for seed up here in this section of Georgia, a section that puts vigor and cropping qualities into seed of both corn and cotton that is found in seed from no other section. Don't be fooled by the claims of western corn growers. Seed corn from the north and west is not safe to plant in the cotton States. It fails under heat and drought conditions in the South. Hastings' Seed Corn makes good crops in spite of drought.

The Bermudas, Earliest and Mildest of Onions



BERMUDA ONIONS GROWN FROM HASTINGS' SEEDS

The Crop from which the Onions Shown in the Illustration were Taken, Netted the Grower Nearly \$1,000 Per Acr

White Bermuda Onions

This and Crystal Wax are the standard varieties for market crops. While it is known as "White Bermuda" the name is misleading, as it is really a light straw color or pale yellow. We make this explanation, as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white onion. Our illustration above is taken from a photograph of White Bermudas, less than six months elapsing from the time of sowing the seed to the maturity and sale of the crop. The weight of this group, after being cured, was 8 pounds and five ounces. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax An absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion, with a beautiful waxy appearance. It sells on sight. No onion makes such a beautiful appearance in market. It is simply perfection in appearance. Stock always limited, the true Crystal Wax being a very light seeder. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.25.

Prizetakers in Georgia

Mrs. W. P. Jarrett, White Plains, Ga., writes us: "Am taking the liberty of sending you a crate of onions grown from Prizetaker seed bought of you. I want you to criticize the packing. Every one that sees them says they are the finest ever raised in this country."

NOTE.—Our Mr. Hastings has been in all the noted onion growing sections of this country, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, and he has never seen any Prizetakers superior to this crate shipped us by Mrs. Jarrett, and very few equal to it. It's a disgrace for Georgia to have to send a half million dollars north every year for onions. What is true of Georgia is true of the other Southern States.

More than a million dollars worth of Bermuda Onions are shipped out of Texas every year. Florida, Georgia and Alabama are now growing them in increasing quantities. This big commercial crop was built up on the high quality of **Hastings' Bermuda Onion Seed**. Seed planted in the middle South in March makes fully developed Bermuda Onions in July the prettiest, mildest onions you ever saw or tasted. You don't have to plant sets. Plant the black seed, cultivate enough to keep the plants growing freely and they will make full-grown onions before you know it, and of the very best. Once you get a taste of a genuine Bermuda Onion you won't want any other in the future if you like mild onions, and there is a market in the Southern States for tens of thousands of bushels of them long after the crops from Texas, Florida and other States are consumed.

H. O. Rockley, Leesburg, Ga., writes: "I planted one acre of Crystal Wax and Bermuda White from 2 pounds seed. Sold a carload at 2 cents per pound on track. Not a scallion in my entire crop."

ONIONS GROWN DIRECT FROM THE BLACK SEED

Not the least use in your planting onion sets as you do. Onions from spring plantings are easily grown direct from black seed. If wanted extra early plant seed in protected beds in January and when the size of a goose quill transplant to open ground. If you are not in a hurry plant seed thinly as soon as ground can be worked in the spring and thin out afterwards to about 5 inches apart in the drill. The whole secret of success in growing onions direct from the seed is to keep the plants growing steadily by frequent cultivation. If kept free from weeds, and grass they won't die down until fully grown and matured. Full size onions can be grown direct from seed and matured in June and July in the middle South. Onions from seed are always better shaped and better keepers than from sets and with Hastings' onion seed you don't get "thick necks" or scallions.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion

We have a Prizetaker Onion of the best American growth, far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine grained with mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Barletta

Small, pure white pickling, growing small round bulbs about 1 inch in diameter. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Direct From Seed

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

White Yellow Dark Red 3 LARGE PACKETS, 25 CENTS

There are thousands of gardeners all through the South that have wanted a thoroughly satisfactory, large, quick-growing and long-keeping globe-shape onion; a variety that could be grown from seed the first year without the use of sets. In our **Three Globe Onions** we have something that is just what is wanted for spring planting in all the Southern States except Florida. Our **Globe Onions** are perfection in looks and long-keeping qualities, and are thoroughly adapted to the South. They are in a class by themselves, something entirely distinct from any other variety listed by us. We recommend them to every gardener for spring planting. They will give you entire satisfaction both in quality and quantity of the crop, and their beautiful waxy appearance brings the top price in the market if you sell them. **One large packet each of our three big Globe varieties, Snow White, Yellow and Dark Red, for 25 cents postpaid.**

Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion

Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. It is a handsome snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild and a first-class keeper. It is remarkably even and uniform in growth and will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on the market. It will bring a top price every time. Large packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion

This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other red variety of onion. The onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped as shown in our illustration, and of a rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference in them being in the color. The **Red Globe** is another one that will always bring top prices on the market. Large packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion

Like the **Snow White** and **Dark Red**, it has the distinct globular shape like the illustration, being entirely distinct in shape from varieties like the **Globe Danvers** and much larger. All our **Globe Onions** are extra large in size and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the **Bermuda White**. Large packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.

Garden Insurance

Planting Hastings' Seed in your garden insures you a good garden so far as seeds can affect it. Insure your garden for 1911. The time to send for the right seed is now. Don't delay.



Hastings' Big Globe Onions



Australian Brown Onion

Australian Brown This is one of our most popular onions in the South, and is well adapted to the whole South either for spring or fall plantings. This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. **Australian Brown** is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice American grown seed from the original importation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King An immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Is admirably adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh is pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

Giant White Tripoli **El Paso** or **Large Mexican** — Large flat, pure white variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Earlier than the **Wethersfield** and somewhat smaller. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers A standard sort and one of the most desirable, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.



White Multiplier Onion Sets

Large Red Wethersfield A leading variety. Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cts.; pound, \$1.50.

Onion Sets Largely planted in home gardens for early onions for pulling green. We would again say that full size onions can be grown direct from the black seed. The only advantage in the use of sets is a slight gain in earliness.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel (32 lbs.), \$8.50.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of **White Portugal** or **Silver Skin Onion**. Large white onion. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts. Peck, 85 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.75.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, 76 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.50.

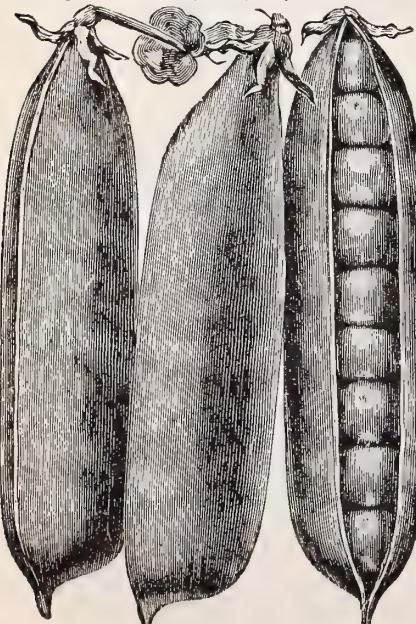
Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00, postpaid.

Hastings' Garden or English Peas for Spring Planting



Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Philadelphia Extra Early Standard and well-known varieties of extra early peas. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.



Our prices include postage on Packets, Pints and Quarts of Peas. Pecks and Bushels by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks until March 15th. After that date it is advisable to sow only the taller growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted in this section until the ground begins to get warm. The wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In the lower South and along the Gulf all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly, 1 quart of seed to each 100 feet, and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean, and as soon as they begin to bloom the earth should be worked up to them. Be sure and make succession sowings every 2 weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing sorts come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms, usually in March. Varieties like Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be planted in double rows 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being rather stiff they will support each other, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, the Marrowfats and Champions of England must be "brushed."

While it is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, yet if extra long bearing is wanted it will be well to open up drills 6 inches deep, plant seed at bottom of drill, cover 2 inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level. It will take them a little longer to come into bearing this way, but you get nearly double the crop when planted deep.

In manuring for peas fresh manure should be applied the previous fall, as fresh manure put on at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few peas. In spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizers. In using commercial fertilizers or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in direct contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.

Hastings' John L.—Our Best Extra Early

Finest and earliest of all extra early peas, either for market or home use. For fifteen years it has held the record against the best strains of early peas sold by prominent Northern houses, and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness, in its class. The John L. is the standard for excellence with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds of bushels of it. The earliest time on record was made by John L. by Mr. C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Fla., who planted one peck of John L. and on the thirtieth day from planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. This is the record for early peas in the United States, and of course was grown under favorable conditions, still it shows what John L. can do with the right chance. Here around Atlanta it is always in to market seven to nine days ahead of Landreth's Extra Early, First and Best, First of All, First in the Market and others. For the quickest and best early crop John L. has yet to be beaten. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Alaska Extra Early

Next to John L. this is the best round extra early pea. It follows John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round extra earlies. Seeds are of bluish shade and well rounded out and the fresh peas are almost equal to the wrinkled sorts in quality. A splendid shipper and one of the best for home use. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

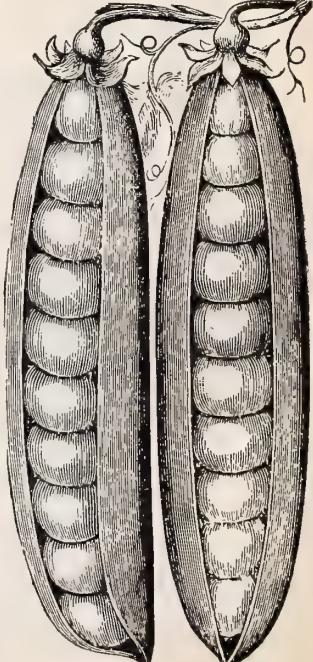
Extra Early Surprise

Our new extra early wrinkled pea. It ranks with the earliest; vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing." Its extreme earliness, its sweetness, tenderness and flavor and its heavy bearing qualities make it a leader. See natural size of the pods in our engraving. While the pods are a little smaller than American Wonder, yet the Surprise outbears that famous variety two to one. Don't fail to try a few in your garden this year. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea

A new extra early wrinkled pea, with immense pods, as large as the Telephone. This pea combines earliness, productiveness and finest quality. It is hardy and can be planted as early as any of the smooth sorts, growth from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and vigorous, very prolific, with pods as large as Telephone and containing 8 to 10 large peas of the finest flavor. Color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which they retain after being cooked. Quality and flavor is delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Our seed supply of this variety is again very short and we can only offer it in limited amounts this season. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Nott's Excelsior An extra early, Dwarf-growing wrinkled pea, similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger with the same earliness and delicious flavor. The peas are more closely packed in the pods than any other variety. This new introduction is bound to supersede American Wonder. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.



Gradus or Prosperity Pea

Premium Gem A dwarf wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardens. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 45 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

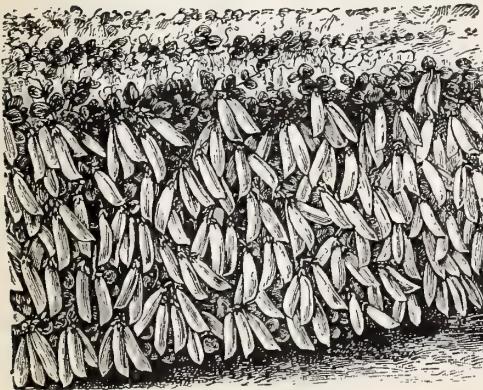
Second Early and Heavy Bearers

Bliss's Everbearing

Height of vines, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of Peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late spring and summer use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Seed Pea Crops Exceedingly Short

We have been in the seed business nearly 21 years and never in that time have we seen seed crops of peas so small as in 1910. The hot, dry weather following immediately cool rainy weather was fearfully disastrous. The extra early varieties like John L. came through quick and made just about half a crop, but varieties like Bliss' Everbearing, Home Delight and other second early and late varieties caught the full effect of the heat and drought just at the most critical time and the general average of these varieties seems to have been about 1-6 of a normal seed crop. Naturally this means much higher prices, but it can't be helped.

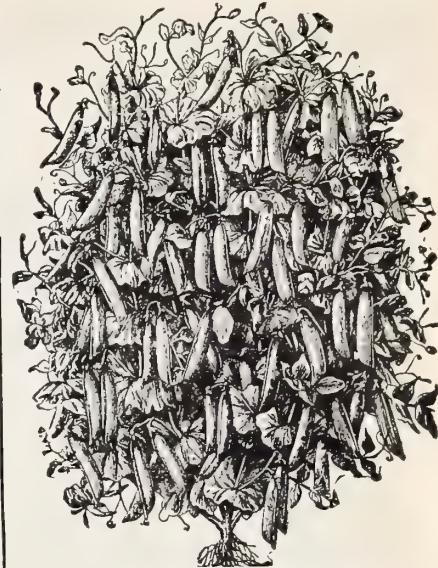


Hastings' Home Delight Peas

Hastings' Home Delight Peas

This splendid variety has been planted by many thousands of our customers in the past years with the most satisfactory results. It is by far the best and earliest bearer of all the heavy croppers. It's a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early varieties, and while it is enormously productive, still it is of such stiff, stalky growth that it can be easily and satisfactorily grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and the rows run together as soon as they are high enough. In sweetness and tenderness it is unsurpassed by any other variety. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Sugar or Salad Peas (Edible Podded) Peas eaten in the pod the same as snap beans. We can furnish either tall or dwarf varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.



Bliss' Everbearing Peas

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea

This pea is the mammoth of the pea family in size of pod in addition to being a heavy bearer of peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when staked or bushed from 3 to 4 feet high, but can be grown in double rows like Bliss' Everbearing if desired, although the yield will not be as heavy as when "brushed" up. Foliage, pod and vine are of rich dark green color, showing vigor and rapid healthy growth. Our illustration shows the exact size of the average pods, both in length and breadth. The pods are closely crowded with large peas of very fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same as Telephone, making it a splendid variety to follow such varieties as Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy cropping qualities and delicious flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; postpaid.

SMALL ORDERS--WE LIKE THEM

There are thousands of seed planters who think that a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome at HASTINGS'.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Peas

One of the best tall-growing wrinkled varieties greatly improved by us. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall. Immensely productive, bearing from 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent sugary flavor so desirable in peas. Seed crop this year almost an entire failure. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

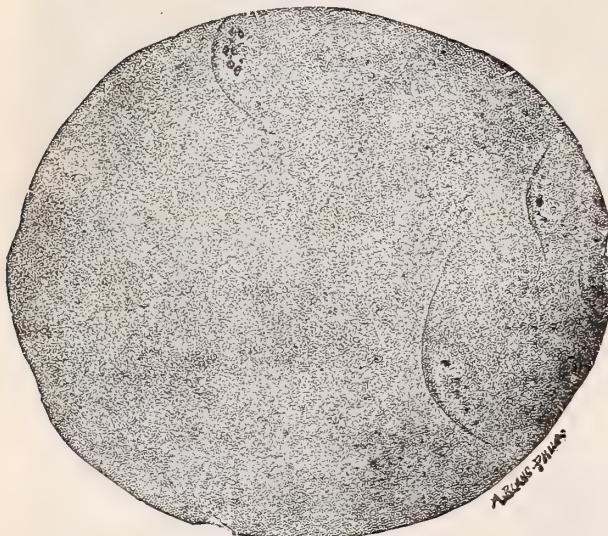
Black Eye Marrowfat Old well-known favorite strong-growing varieties for the South. Must be brushed or given support. **Large White Marrowfat** Each, Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.75. **Champion of England** Old-time, very tall-growing favorite; heavy bearer of finest quality. Wrinkled seed. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$8.75.

When the Boll Weevil Gets You

How will you be fixed? We have for the last five years made a close study of Mr. Boll Weevil. He is no joke nor is he to be treated with contempt. He is going to be in every cotton growing State in a very few years. He has covered Texas and Louisiana, the crop in Louisiana having been reduced from 955,000 bales in 1906 to 275,000 bales in 1909. He is well over Mississippi, and in 1910 he invaded the southwestern part of Alabama. He is marching steadily eastward every year. He is about as sure to come as death and taxes and like them he must be met. Those of our customers in sections already infested know exactly how destructive he is unless you are fixed to meet him. If you are doing good farming grow plenty of grain, corn and hay; have a good big family garden and plant **Hastings'** varieties of cotton bred and grown to make a crop quick, before the weevil can destroy it, you are safe. The time to beat the weevil is right now. Don't wait until he is in your crop. If you do the boll weevil will get you sure enough. We are talking here especially to the people of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. Don't wait until the weevil has destroyed a cotton crop or two for you as did the people of the States further west in the past. Get varieties of cotton now that will make crops before weevil can destroy them. Then you will be safe when the weevil does come to your farm as he surely will. Don't fool yourself into believing that he won't reach your farm. He is coming just as sure as the sun rises tomorrow. **Get ready.**

Hastings' Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

HARDEST, MOST VIGOROUS AND PRODUCTIVE OF ALL SEED POTATOES



Bliss' Red Triumph

We are the largest dealers in first-class quality Maine Grown Seed Potatoes in the South, and occupying such a position we want to say a few words about the seed potato supply of the South. Practically all seed potatoes sold South are branded as Maine or Eastern grown, although three-fourths of them are Western grown stock shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities in bulk, then sacked or barreled, branded as Maine or Eastern stock, reshipped to Southern points and sold by dealers as pure Maine grown potatoes. It is profitable to do this on account of the low prices of the Western stock.

It is now a well-established fact that Western grown potatoes planted in the South in the spring yield less than one-half what first-class Maine grown seed does. The Western grown seed potatoes make a splendid growth of top, but very few potatoes. Why this is so we are unable to explain, but the truth of it has been fully demonstrated and is now generally accepted by planters in the South who have had experience. Remember, however, that almost every barrel of Western grown potatoes brought South is sold as Eastern grown, so that one is never sure of what he is getting unless buying from an entirely reliable source. There are also many cars of potatoes of actual Maine growth shipped here that are actually more worthless for planting than the Western seed stock. This is principally composed of the small potatoes and culls of the Maine crop, much of it diseased and scabby stock. This, together with the Western stock, is sold almost wholly to produce dealers and wholesale grocers throughout the South, and sold by them in turn to the retail dealers and merchants. This stock is not fit to plant, but it can be sold at a low price and catches the ones who look only to the 15 to 25 cents per bushel saved in purchase price, regardless of the loss in the crop which results from planting such stock.

All of our seed potatoes are grown for us in extreme Northern Maine by the best potato growers in Maine. These seed potatoes are all selected and grown very carefully and are of a higher grade than any others. They are the best seed potatoes in the country. Any one who has planted Hastings' Seed Potatoes will confirm that statement. Like everything else we sell, it is the very best that can be had. Our prices per barrel are for full quantity (11 pecks), giving a net weight of 165 pounds of potatoes. In figuring on potato prices look out for the 10-peck barrels or sacks usually sold. They are made to cut prices with.

Bliss' Red Triumph---Our Most Profitable Potato

The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine grown seed stock it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drouth to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change, usually advancing later in the season. Present price (January and February shipment), per barrel, about \$4.50. Write for market prices.

Irish Cobbler We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; full size barrel, 165 pounds of potatoes, January and February shipment, \$4.50.

WRITE FOR

POTATO PRICES

It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels and we will quote you lowest possible price, together with freight rate to your station. Quality and prices will be right.

Hastings' Improved Early Rose

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose that is earlier, larger, more regular in shape and by far the most productive and satisfactory of any strain of Early Rose on the market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February, about \$4.50.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY CULTURE—Sow in spring and fall in drills 15 inches apart. Keep well stirred and free from weeds. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart. Parsley requires from 3 to 5 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in water 12 hours before planting.

Extra Moss Curled—Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Double Curled—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Plain Leaved—Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

PARSNIPS CULTURE—Sow thickly in drills from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In

Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow from September to December for winter and spring crop.

Improved Hollow Crown—The best all-round variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Peerless and White Triumph

These varieties carried in stock during planting season. Strictly Maine grown selected seed stock. Each, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25. Write for prices when you are ready to buy.

\$150.00 Per Acre from Cotton

Has been made by planters who have used our special highly bred varieties under high cultivation. These varieties will almost always make double the yield per acre that common cotton seed will with the same cultivation and fertilizer. It always pays to plant the best. Read carefully the cotton pages in first part of this catalogue.

PEPPERS

CULTURE—Pepper seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees. This necessitates sowing seeds in hot beds or boxes placed in warm, sunny situations from January 1st to April 1st in most parts of the South. When plants have six leaves transplant to other beds or boxes till all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm, when they may be set in the open in rows 3 feet apart and 14 to 16 inches apart in a row. As they begin to bear draw the earth up around the stems. Sow sweet peppers also in June and July in Florida for a fall shipping crop.

Hastings' Mixed Peppers Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their gardens. With this in view we have made up a mixture of all varieties catalogued by us, hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden, just what you need for all purposes. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment of peppers as in our packets of Mixed Peppers. Packets, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Large Bell or Bull Nose The standard large size, sweet flavor and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. It is sweet and has a very mild flavor; is comparatively early and very prolific. Fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Sweet Peppers—Showing Bell, Ruby King Type

Procop Giant This is a giant of the pepper family in the size of the fruits. In height of vine it is similar to Ruby King. The fruit is extra large—being 5 to 6 inches in length and 3 inches across at the shoulder. Color of fruit is glossy scarlet and the flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

Red Cluster This is one of the most distinct and beautiful varieties we have ever seen—in fact the plants are so ornamental as to deserve a prominent position in the flower garden. The small thin peppers of a most conspicuous coral-red color are curiously crowded together at the top of each branch. A single branch will bear hundreds of handsome little peppers, which are very hot and pungent in flavor. One plant has been known to bear 1,255 peppers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents.



Red Cluster Pepper

Ruby King

One of the leading varieties of sweet peppers for home use and very largely grown by market gardeners for shipping. A very vigorous grower with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger and equally mild. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Hastings' Golden Prize

Large, bright, golden-yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places eaten like an apple for warding off malarial influences. It is said to cure chills and fever. A valuable variety for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Chinese Giant The monster of the pepper family. Single specimens of Chinese Giant have been grown weighing 18 ounces. The plants are of strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth; growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. Our illustration shows about half the natural size of average fruits. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.40; pound, \$5.00.



Hastings' Mixed Peppers. Packet, 10 Cents; 3 for 25 Cents



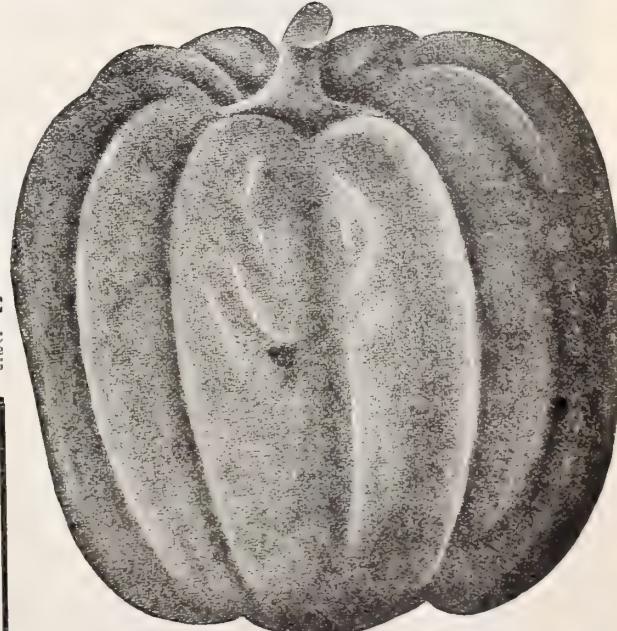
Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper

RED CHILI and LONG CAYENNE

Very hot, pungent varieties. Each variety, packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

DO IT NOW

Don't wait. Send now for the seeds that will insure you successful gardens or crops in 1911. Make out your list of seeds now. Waiting until too late ruins many a crop.



Our Chinese Giant Pepper—One-half Natural Size



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin—220 Pounds

Japanese Pie Pumpkin A distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. It is very meaty and solid and in general appearance greatly resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Skin is deep green striped with darker green, which turns to a deep golden yellow as the fruits ripen. Average weight 12 to 15 pounds; flesh salmon colored and very fine grained. Its quality is unexcelled. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green. Is hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Becomes a favorite wherever planted and has no equal for making pies and custards. Looks like sweet potato when cooked but has a much more delicious taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Sugar or Sweet This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made; also first-class for baking. It is small, being from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is of the finest. It has deep, orange yellow skin and a very fine grained flesh, handsome appearance and a splendid keeper. It is most prolific and can not be excelled as a table variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Large Cheese An old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained, Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

Southern Field The old-time variety of pumpkin. While grown largely for stock feed, it is not too coarse to use for table purposes. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw A great improvement on the old time Yellow Cashaw. The pumpkins are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Pumpkins for the South

They ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant pumpkins on the farm in 1911—it will pay you.

CULTURE—Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 3 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the pumpkins from vine, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising.

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? If so, our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. In quality it is good, considering the size. Flesh is a bright golden yellow and fine grained. A good yielder and keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

OUR RIGHT SEEDS MAKE BIG CROPS



Our Great "Money Back" Offer

At another place in this catalogue we make a special half-price offer to our friends of a year's subscription to the Southern Ruralist, the best, most practical, up-to-date farmer's paper in the South. Now, we do a whole lot of farm work in a year. The "HASTINGS' FARM" of 3,140 acres is a fairly good-sized farm and we believe we know something about farming ourselves, but there is not an issue of the Southern Ruralist comes out that we don't get ideas from that are worth dollars to us in our farm operations. It helps us and it will help you, and we believe that it ought to be read by you if you are not already a reader of it. Please read carefully the offer on pages in first part of this catalogue and then enclose 25 cents with your seed order for a year's subscription. We guarantee satisfaction to you in it and if you are not satisfied at the end of three months drop us a card. We will have the paper stopped and return your money promptly. Under this guarantee you risk nothing. Don't forget to send 25 cents for the Ruralist for one year.

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for six weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drouth better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for the general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 55c; postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

One of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of a quick growth. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Long White Icicle Radish

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; Ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. It remains tender during the entire growing period, and is quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long, white radish. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Chartier or Improved Sheppard

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Wood's Early Frame

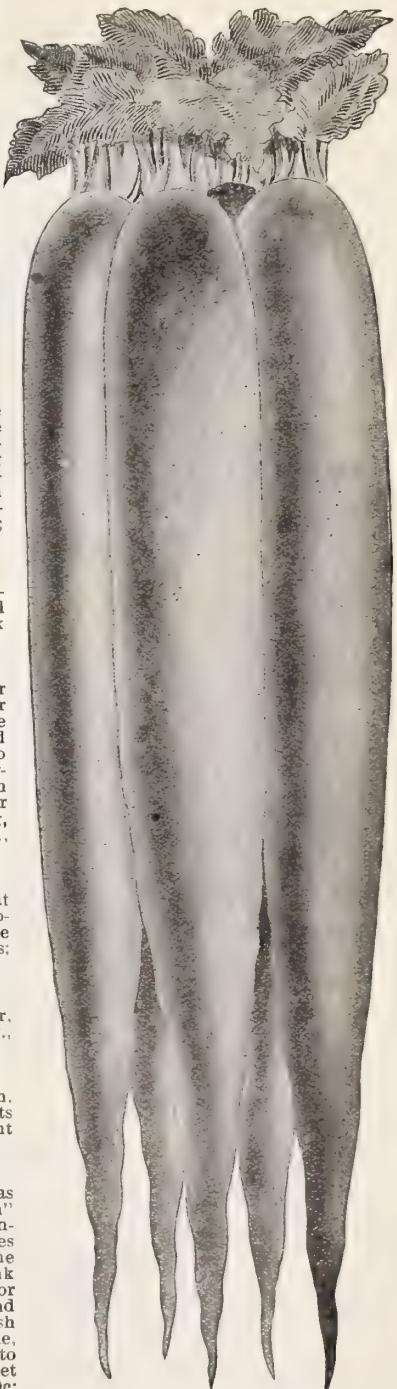
Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

White Strasburg

Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

Hastings' Glass Radish

After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.00.



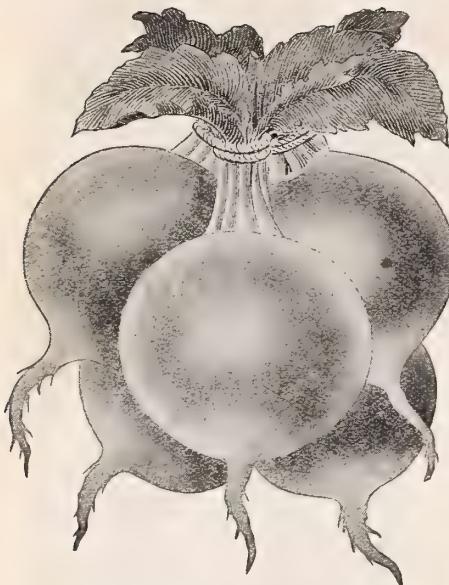
Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

Long White Icicle

Hastings' Glass Radish

Get Some Flower Seed Free

You will always feel better and happier if flowers are growing around the home. We always do our part by giving one packet free with every order. (See Flower Seed Offer Page 29.) Just give Hastings' Seeds of all kinds a chance this year. It will always pay you to plant the best, and Hastings' are the best.



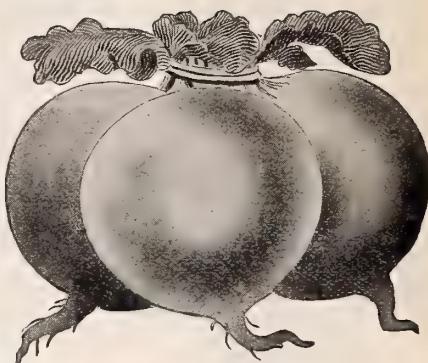
Our Rosy Gem Radish

A new radish sure to please you. As shown by our illustration it is between Scarlet Button and Early Long Scarlet in shape. In appearance it is most beautiful, in market it brings the highest prices. In color the skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout. Flesh is a clear white, crisp, tender and free from the pungency so common in many radishes. It is an extra early and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who have planted it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Rosy Gem Radish Also known as White Tipped Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in eighteen days from the time seed was sown. It is also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. It is one of our earliest varieties. Globe-shaped, with rich deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming hollow or pithy until very old. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish

A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.



Scarlet Button Radish

Crimson Giant A splendid variety of early turnip radish of large size. It is a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, a brighter color and twice the size. It will take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size it remains crisp, tender and of fine flavor to the last. It will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on sight. Equally valuable for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Half Long Deep Scarlet



Half Long Deep Scarlet

EARLIEST CARMINE, FRENCH BREAKFAST, PHILA. WHITE BOX

Well-known varieties. Each—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; postpaid.

California Mammoth White—It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Black Spanish Winter—Black skin, but white flesh. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

China Rose Winter—Bright rose color. Excellent quality and best winter variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Mixed Radishes—One planting for the Entire Season. Pkt., 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains yon get a continuous all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow all summer. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

DO IT NOW!

Putting off ordering seed ruins thousands of gardens every year. Order now and you will have them.

Summer or Bush Squashes

CULTURE—As squashes will not stand frost and cold nights, plantings should not be made until all danger of frost and cold nights are over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties the hills should be three to four feet apart each way. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to one or two plants when the rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about one inch. If plants are attacked by insects, dust them with "Plant Lice Killer." Hoe frequently, keeping down weeds and grass, but do not disturb the plants. As the squashes form keep them picked off as soon as they are ready for use. This keeps the plants in bearing longer. Running squashes for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. The hills for these should be made eight to ten feet apart. Hoe frequently, but do not disturb the runners. After the squashes are fully grown they should be gathered and put away in a cool, dry place to keep for late fall and winter use.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

As shown by the illustration this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early White Bush Squash This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from

Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early Yellow Bush Squash Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash Old well-known variety of Crookneck squash, a favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; 1 pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially

desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Golden Custard Squash A most valuable variety, which exceeds in size all the other scalloped sorts, it being nothing unusual to have them attain a size of two feet in diameter when planted on rich, moist soil. In color it is a rich, dark golden yellow. Squashes have smooth skin and are evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. It grows in the regular bush form and is immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Our Running or Marrow Squashes These are distinct from our Bush or Summer Squashes. The vines run 10 to 12 feet long, the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight and keep for weeks after cutting. In flavor they are much richer than the summer squash. For fall and winter use they should be planted in June or July. After cutting, store in a cool, dry place.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise—Aromatic seeds are used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing summer dishes. Packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.

Borage—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring and making cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.

Caraway—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Catnip or Catmint—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

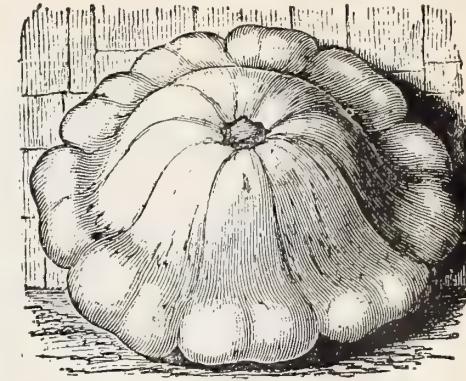
Coriander—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.

Dill—Seeds strongly aromatic and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 5 cents.

Lavender—The common lavender; leaves are used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for their perfume. Packet, 5 cents.

Marioram, Sweet—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash



Hastings' Golden Custard Squash



Hastings' Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Boston Marrow Squash This is one of the most popular of the running varieties in the South. Skin of yellowish shade with thin rind. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow Squash Very similar to Boston Marrow, slightly more prolific and one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Improved Hubbard Squash Not a success for general planting South, but does well in some localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Balm—Leaves are fragrant like the Lemon Verbena. They add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal—Low, creeping plants, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint—Well known in the South. Exclusively used for flavoring. Packet, 10 cents.

Rosemary—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. An old-time favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.35.

Summer Savory—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring during summer. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Has medicinal properties. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Wormwood—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed by poultry keepers as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.

\$1.00 Cash or \$1.25 on Credit

The writer, Mr. Hastings, was down in a middle Georgia town last April. He was talking to a supply merchant when a farmer came up and asked the merchant whether he had any corn. Mr. Merchant said "yes." In answer to an inquiry as to the price the merchant said, "\$1.00 cash or \$1.25 on credit with November 1st settlement." Mr. Farmer said, "Well, I want 20 bushels and I will have to have it on credit." That conversation stuck in my mind. Afterwards I made some inquiry about that farmer and learned that he was one of that kind of farmers that was satisfied to plow 3 or 4 inches deep, planted common cotton seed, the kind he could buy for 50 to 75 cents per bushel; he planted corn that had made at the rate of 12 to 15 bushels per acre because he could buy it for \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel and other things in proportion. Today, while I was thinking about this matter I saw a report in the *Atlanta Constitution* of a Boy's Corn Contest in Early County, Georgia, where a boy had made a crop of corn of 74 bushels per acre and it cost him only 24 cents per bushel to make it. What a contrast between these two—Guy Collins, a progressive boy, making corn at a cost of 24 cents per bushel; the full-grown "know it all sort of a man" buying Western corn at \$1.25 per bushel on credit.

We want to be reasonable when we say in our catalogue that corn can be made at a cost of 35 cents per bushel. Guy Collins says 24 cents, and South Georgia lands are not supposed to be as good as some others for corn growing. Let's stick to our 35 cents per bushel on corn or even raise it to 50 cents per bushel. The real question, to get right down to it is,

Where Are You at on This Cost Question?

We are reasonably sure of being correct when we say that not one farmer in ten knows anywhere near what it costs him in money and labor to make a bushel of corn or a bale of cotton. One thing we are certain of and that is that it's costing too much. We know it's popular to "cuss the trusts and the tariff." We have no defense to make of them but in all honesty to ourselves, don't you think we ought to look inside a little? Better seed, better plowing, better cultivation will reduce the cost of "making" cotton or corn or any other crop from 50% to 100%.

The Georgia State Agricultural College had a very interesting exhibit of corn at the Georgia State Fair this year. It showed 3 lots of the same variety of corn planted from 3 different ears. The seed from one ear made at the rate of 62 bushels per acre, another 90 bushels per acre and the third and best at the rate of 127 bushels per acre. Now the point is this: It didn't cost a cent more in cultivation or fertilizer to make at the rate of 127 bushels per acre than it did to make the 62 bushels. The entire difference there was in the producing quality of the seed and that's exactly where the work of a scientific seed-breeding department like OURS comes in and every customer of this house gets the benefit of this work.

The Southern farmer who buys and plants seed corn from HASTINGS is going to have corn to see him through until the next crop. The man who buys and plants right seed won't have to buy corn at \$1.00 cash or \$1.25 credit. How many realize that buying corn at \$1.25 on credit means paying at the rate of 50% per year for credit. No business can stand paying such a rate of interest without being forced into bankruptcy. The difference between growing corn at a cost of 25 to 50 cents per bushel and buying it at \$1.00 to \$1.25 is the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy. Which way are you headed?



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Curled Norfolk Savoy Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

New Zealand

In this new variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April where the plants are to stand, and will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens" all through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Best Spinach Seed

Our American grown Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is stronger and better, the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. We have nothing but American-grown seed of Spinach. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" it's quality is unsurpassed.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.



Over 25,000 Acres of Tomatoes

Is the regular annual record of tomato planting in the South from Hastings' Tomato Seed. This speaks better than this catalogue, if filled full of tomato seed testimonials, both of the popularity of the tomato as a vegetable in the South and the popularity of our special high-grade strains of tomato seed. The tomato is one of the most healthful as well as one of the most popular vegetables planted in the South and with the right use of varieties you have a splendid vegetable that will stay by you all summer.

We make a specialty of tomato seed, our stocks of these being just as good as the most careful selection and cultivation can make them. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not and will not attempt to compete in prices with the so-called cheap tomato seed, usually the refuse seed from tomato canning factories. Our seed is saved only from strictly first-class fruits grown from the most highly selected seed. It always gives entire satisfaction to every one that plants it.

Hastings' special high-grade tomato seed has a reputation, a reputation equaled by that of no other seed house in this country. Hastings' tomato seed leads all others in the big shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. In Cuba and Mexico the planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipment. Our tomato seed has stood the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. It makes paying crops for the men in the tomato growing business for shipment in the South. It makes paying crops for the local market gardeners. It gives every home garden a bountiful supply of the most delicious, large size, smooth tomatoes all through the summer and up to frost. It's exactly the seed that you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or home use

Hastings' Dwarf Champion We think a great deal of Dwarf Champion, for we believe it to be the only **first-class tomato** of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping the fruits off the ground. The growth is very stiff, upright and compact. Fruits are large, of bright red color, very regular in size and shape and very smooth skin. It is one of our most popular and desirable varieties, planted by tens of thousands of our customers every year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; once, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

The Stone ^{uA} first class main crop variety of extra large size, very smooth and of bright red color. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. It's a large, good, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes in gardens everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Spark's Earliana Said to be the earliest bright red tomato of good size and flavor. Originated in Southern New Jersey and is the first in the market from that section. Plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are of deep scarlet color, growing closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Smooth and solid, quite thick through and very free from ribs and cracks for an early variety. Flesh deep red with solid center and small seed cells; slightly acid flavor. A very shy seeder. Genuine seed of this variety is very scarce, but we have succeeded in obtaining a limited amount of seed from Southern New Jersey where it originated. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Wealthy This new tomato is a source of wealth to the gardener who plants for early markets, hence its suggestive name. It is a remarkably smooth, large size, extra early tomato. It is an enormous yielder for an extra early, each plant being a mass of beautiful red fruit. Fruits "set" in close on the stem, and as it has comparatively few leaves and is open in growth, the sun colors the fruit much more quickly than others. It blooms early and sets the first bloom. It is a compact grower and can be grown close. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 18 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them was equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable, combining, as Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.



Our Dwarf Champion Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty Tomato



Hastings' Big Matchless Tomato

HASTINGS' SPECIAL} 25 Tomato Collection } Cents

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Dwarf Champion are grown for us by tomato specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and who we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, they produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every garden in the South. They are the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25 cents. This collection insures you a full supply of first-class tomatoes all season.

Hastings' Matchless Tomato

Our Matchless is well named; for it has no equal as a large second early tomato for home use, nearby markets or canning. A vigorous grower and very productive, and continues to produce large size fruits until frost, if cultivated. Fruit is large to extra large, very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red, one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage is heavy, protecting the fruits from sunscald during late summer. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

No variety of tomato equals Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making pre-eminently a tomato to furnish a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die from heat and drought. Its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to all parts of the South. Fruits average about 3 inches in diameter and are of a bright red color. Is early, very productive and the longest keeper of any. Equally valuable for both home and market garden. It has the right shape and color and every Southern gardener who plants it will find it a most profitable variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

Duke of York, the Blight-Proof

In some parts of the South, especially in Florida and along the Atlantic Coast there is a disease of the tomato known as the Southern tomato blight. About the time the fruit begins to set the plant begins to die. There is no known remedy for this disease. It does not appear on new land, or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed with tomatoes is to plant a variety that is "blight-proof," and the Duke of York is the only sure blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating qualities as the others, it is a splendid shipper and makes fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are larger than average size. It's a strong, healthy grower, a big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. Planted exclusively in many parts of the South. If you have ground that tomato blight is present in, this variety is the one for you to plant. **Genuine Duke of York.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid. Five pounds, not prepaid, \$10.00.

Ponderosa, the Giant Tomato

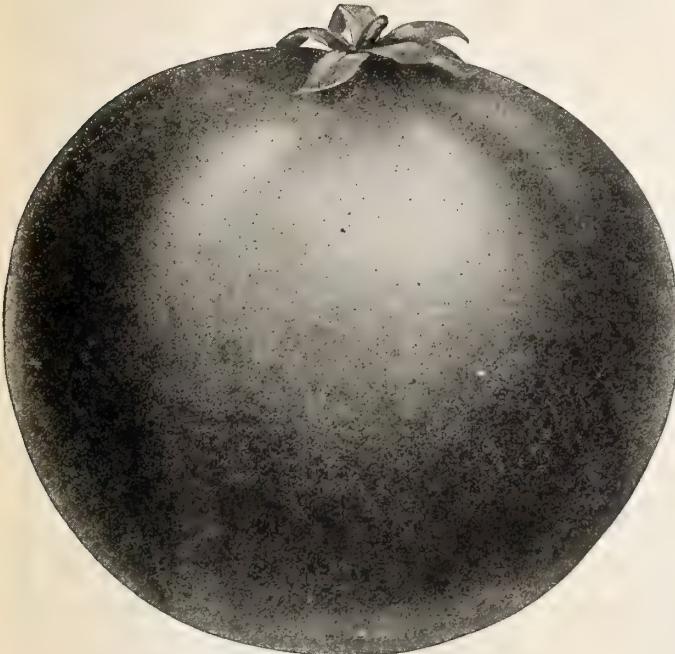
The largest of all tomatoes. Fruit is extra large and of the best flavor. However, this variety must have the very highest possible culture to succeed, as under ordinary cultivation and treatment we know of no variety that will give such a large percentage of badly formed, cracked and split fruit. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Perfection One of the largest, medium early sorts. Color, blood red; skin very fair, smooth. Is one of the first to mature. Solid and of good quality. Ripens evenly and is very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Royal Red One of the Livingston tomatoes and a good one for main crop; vigorous grower and heavy bearer of large beautiful red fruits. Fine for home use, nearby markets and canning. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.



Duke of York, Our Great Blight-Proof Tomato



Livingston's Globe Tomato

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO

A variety that has become very popular with Florida shippers during the past two years. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest, fruits smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short-jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety, both in our own crop and by observation of market crops in several sections is that about one-half of the fruits come the true globe shape, the balance are rather flattened but much thicker proportionately than other standard varieties. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time are misled by the name given it and expect all the fruits to be globe-shaped. Even with this irregularity in the shape of fruit it is a good variety of extra early tomato, especially for shipment. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme Our Improved Purple Acme is one of the finest varieties on our list, a big improvement over the old Acme which was so popular everywhere. It is one of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin, but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer and ripens evenly all over. It has a lovely purplish shade of color which makes it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds, is thick, meaty and solid. You will find it a most desirable sort for either market or home use, with its fine color and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Livingston's Favorite Tomato A standard variety for home or market. Large and perfect shape. Ripens evenly; does not crack easily. A glossy crimson tinged with purple. Few seeds, skin thick and tough. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Red and Yellow Pear-Shaped



Pear-Shaped Tomato

Excellent small variety of tomatoes. Of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Suitable for preserves, pickles and pies. Each variety 5 cents per packet.

Red Peach

Early and productive. Very distinct and at a short distance it can not be distinguished from a peach. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Chalk's Early Jewel

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

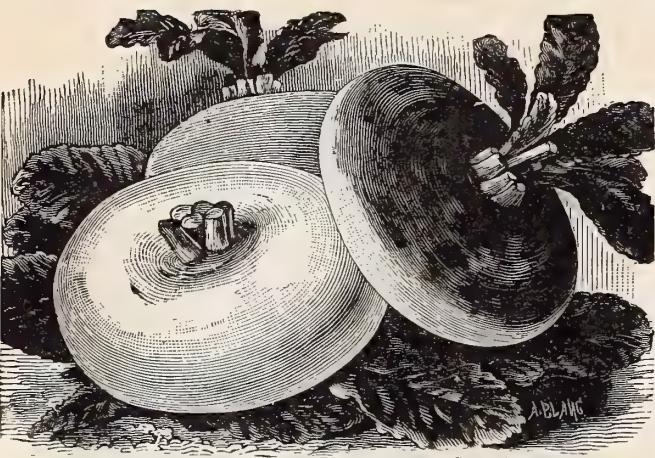
We find this splendid variety to be one of the best extra early sorts. It is within one week of being as early as the famous Earliana and is far superior, the fruits being uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and of much finer quality than any of the extra early tomatoes. The fruits are very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The interior portion is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and the fruits nearly all solid flesh; quality is exceptionally sweet and free from acidity. Our seed is grown from original stock, none better to be had. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Mansfield Tree Tomato A very strong grower; has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. Fruit is large and of good quality; averages one pound in weight. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

The Golden Queen (Yellow) Best large yellow variety on the market. Very large, smooth, meaty and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Hastings' Improved Purple Acme Tomato



Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top

Why Not Plant Seed of Some Spring Turnips?

CULTURE Spring plantings of turnips are important, although the main or general crop for winter use is sown in late summer and fall. The seed sown in early spring germinate rapidly and are ready for use very early. Spring grown turnips, being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than the fall crop, are more tender, sweet and juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January, February and March, according to location, and cover the seed lightly. They make best on either new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used, it should be applied several months before the crop is planted. Fresh manure always make spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall and winter use sow katabaga from July 15th to September 1st; turnips from August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; further South they can be planted later, and in Florida sowings can be continued all through the winter.

Double Your Cotton and Corn in 1911

Easiest thing in the world to do it. Read pages 1 to 28 of this catalogue. If you don't make a whole lot more cotton and corn on the same acreage in 1911 it's your own fault and nobody else's. It pays to plant right seed. Hastings' right seed is half the crop.

147 BUSHELS CORN PER ACRE

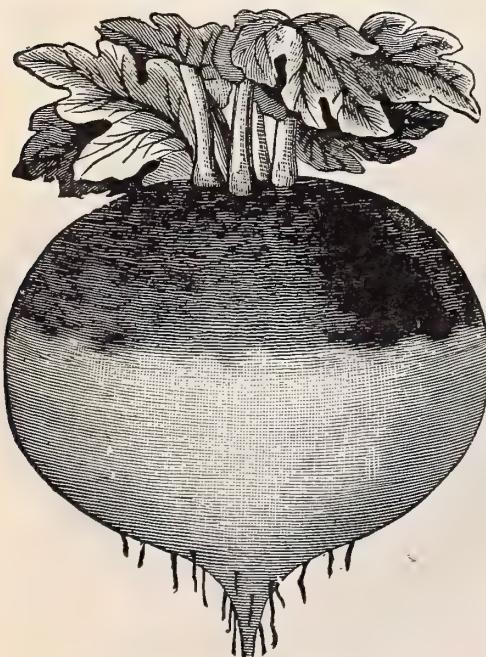
Irwin County, Georgia, had a big corn contest in 1910. Mr. W. H. Woolard was the winner of the 1st prize with a yield of 147 bushels and 6 pounds from one acre. Variety used was "Hastings' Prolific." This is the corn that makes the big yields in every State.

Early White Flat Dutch An old stand-by, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size, and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Early Red or Purple Top This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Top Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Extra Early White Egg The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in 6 weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are a pure snow white; solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 5 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$1.00.

Extra Early Milan The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply of this very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



Purple or Red Globe

OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Purple or Red Top Globe

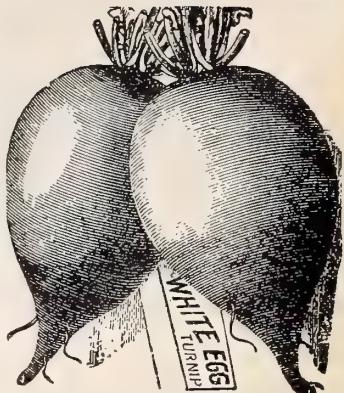
The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You can not plant too many of them either for home use or markets. It's always of good quality, a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Early Snowball Extra early. A variety of sterling merit; perfectly round, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Golden Ball A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained medium sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small taproots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Yellow Aberdeen (Purple Top)—A favorite, resisting both heat and cold well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Snow White Globe Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



WHITE EGG TURNIP



Yellow Aberdeen

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings.

7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS POSTPAID



Seven Top "Salad Turnip"

The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Yellow or Amber Globe

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly well into spring. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

Long White or Cowhorn

Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe

An extra heavy cropper, desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe-shaped variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips

A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

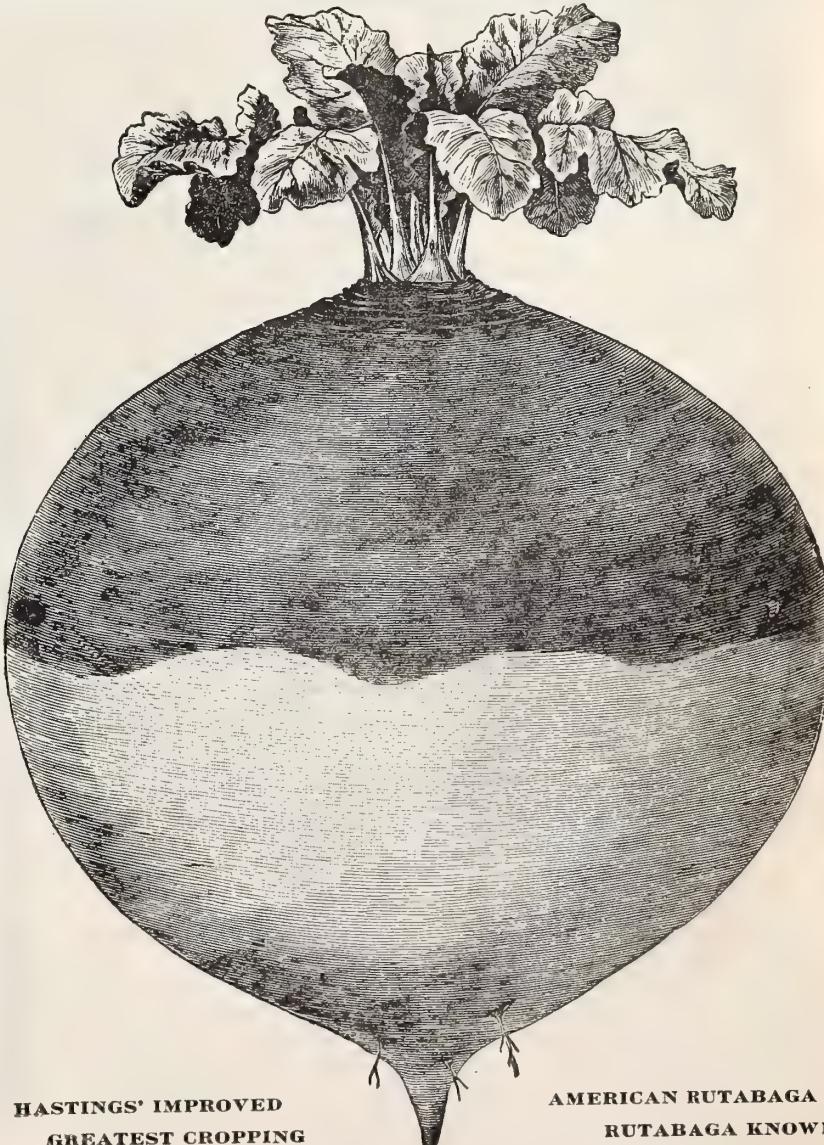
Breadstone This was introduced as a turnip and was listed as such for several years. We are convinced by several years' test that it is really a rutabaga, although it is as fine grained and sweet flavored as the best varieties of turnips. Of medium size and quick growth, with perfectly smooth roots; white with light green top. Flesh white, fine grained and cooks in 15 minutes. For a white quick growing rutabaga it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Fulton Mammoth—Southern Prize

Salad varieties for greens. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 5 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga

Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple colored top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, fine roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need our "Improved American." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.



HASTINGS' IMPROVED
GREATEST CROPPING

AMERICAN RUTABAGA
RUTABAGA KNOWN

FIELD AND FORAGE SEEDS



Genuine Kaffir Corn

SORGHUM OR CANE SEEDS FOR FORAGE CROPS

Recleaned—Free From Trash and Dirt The sorghums are becoming more popular every year in the South for forage crops, either sown alone or mixed with cow peas and broadcasted. They should all be planted at rate of 6 pounds per acre in drills for syrup, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (24 pounds) broadcasted for forage. If sown broadcast with peas use $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel (12 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer.

Early Amber Sorghum The earliest and favorite Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage, either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (18 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Early Orange Larger than the Amber, maturing 10 days later and more and of clear, golden yellow color. A very desirable variety for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (48 pounds) about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Branching Sorghum Or Yellow Milo-Maize. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during the season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads are immense, and furnishes a grain crop almost equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 6 pounds per acre. The immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds or more by freight or express, not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.

Write Us for Delivered Prices

Sorghum and field seed prices change often. We want you to write us for delivered prices. We can often save you money. Use the quotation sheet in the back of this Catalogue. We are always glad to show you cost delivered at your station.

PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pencillaria)

The best known and most valuable of all the green forage plants in the South. For the past five years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencillaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant."

Pearl Millet needs no introduction to the older residents of the South. They all know its great value. It's the greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently and prevented from going to seed. Our illustration shows $\frac{2}{3}$ months growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In an actual field test made several years ago, on heavily manured ground, it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days' growth. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. It is a tropical plant and makes an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. It is relished by all kinds of stock who eat it greedily. No plant will do more towards solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet, and it ought to be grown on every Southern farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound in any quantity.

Why Not More Hay in 1911?

This is a fair, square question we are asking you and we are asking it of ourselves as well. We know you make some hay and forage, but is it enough? Isn't it a fact that hay and forage will run mighty short with most of us before the next crop is ready? It may be that most of us will "make out" with what we put up—but isn't it a fact also that to make it last our mules and horses and cows have to go on short rations in the spring when the stacks of hay begin to shrink fast. Isn't it a fact that mighty few of us have hay to sell in town when the price is \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton and hundreds of train loads keep coming in from further north to drain the South of its cash?

These are fair questions and square questions—for you and for us, as well. On the "Hastings' Farms" about one third of the acres go into hay and forage crops. Why? Because we can't afford to pay \$15.00 or more per ton for hay or forage when we can make it for half that and we can't afford to keep work stock on short rations. Make hay and forage and plenty of it.

White and Red Kaffir Corn This type of the Sorghum family is becoming more and more popular in the South every year because of its drought-resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and very stocky. Valuable for forage or grain. Plant from March to July in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly in the row like sorghum. If wanted for grain principally let the heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalk when the first seed heads begin to bloom, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a full crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry food and small grain it is unexcelled. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the only difference being in the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, about 5 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn Very similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to extreme drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow in drills like Kaffir Corn or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets, you will have grain and forage. Grains pure white and nearly flat. Four to 5 pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads largely exceeds that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet ("Pencillaria")

Our Tennessee Grown German Millet

We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of **German Millet** in the South. We give here a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from Tennessee grown seed. In growing **German Millet** from "cheap" Western grown seed—have you ever been able to make a crop like this? Is it not worth 25 cents or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this?

German Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of **German Millet**—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Avoid the Western grown, which is usually sold for 15 to 25 cents per bushel less than the Southern. While in a very wet season it makes a fair crop, yet in ordinary seasons it begins to head when 6 to 8 inches high, making it worthless. Pound, postpaid, 20 cts.; peck, not prepaid, 65 cts.; bushel, about \$2.25. Price subject to market changes.

Teosinte

A mammoth forage plant from Central America, undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage plants for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of five inches per day on his place. Plant in hills, like corn, after danger from frost is past. Seed is hard and germinates slowly, but grows rapidly after starting. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Market Prices

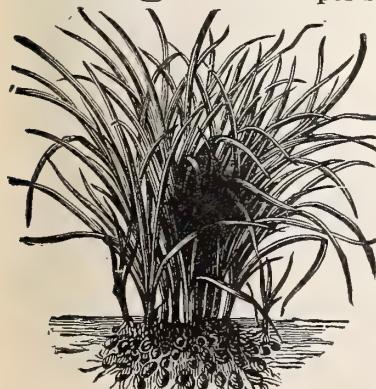
When this catalogue goes to the printer it is impossible to make prices that are exact for the spring season on Millet, Sorghum, Cow Peas etc., prices of which change often. Write for market prices when ready to buy.



A CROP OF MILLET FROM OUR TENNESSEE GROWN SEED

We have in stock Oats for spring planting as follows: Burt or 90-Day Oats, \$1.00 per bushel; Texas Rust-Proof, 90 cents. Best Recleaned and Graded Seed.

Spring Oats



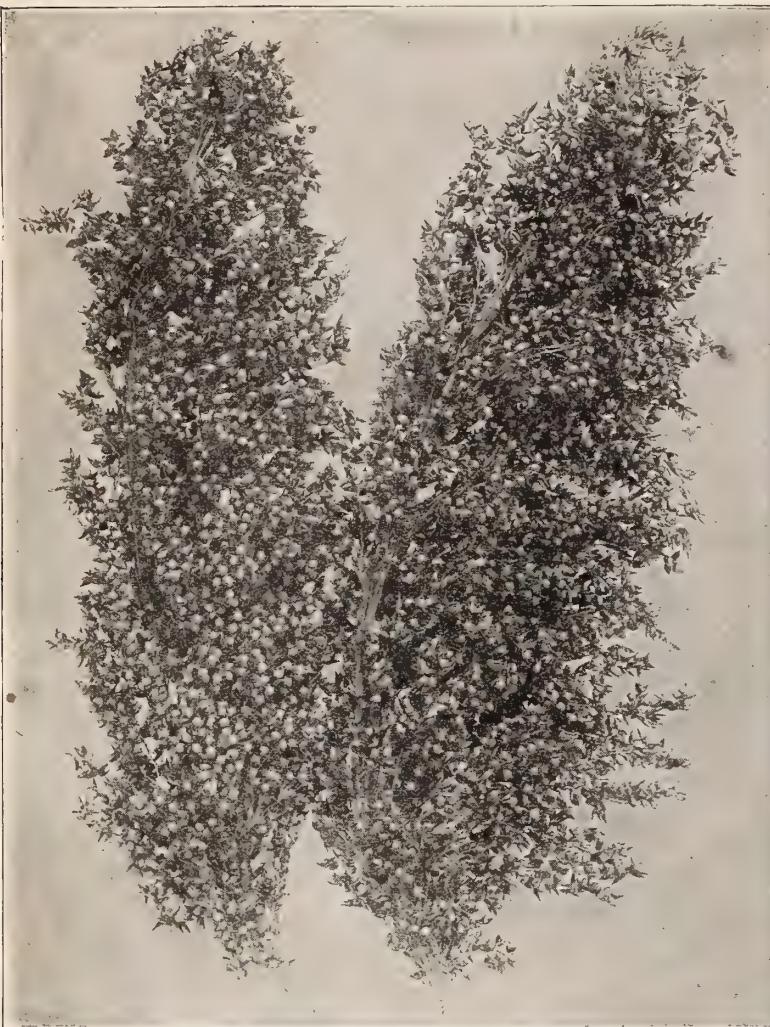
Chufas or Ground Almonds

Chufas or Ground Almonds Don't forget to plant Chufas to fatten your hogs with. A species of ground nut that ought to be on every Southern farm for fattening hogs and poultry. The nuts grow under ground, but near the surface, as shown in our illustration, and are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. Plant in April and May in three-foot rows, dropping 3 Chufas every 10 to 12 inches. Give level culture and they mature in September and will lie in the ground until wanted. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Every farm in the South ought to grow Mammoth Russian Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean crops of the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. 10 cents a packet; 30 cents a quart; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Hastings' Seed Was Up In 4 Days

A. Turney, Citronelle, Alabama, writes us, July 23rd, 1910: "Please send me onion pamphlet as announced in the fall catalogue which we have just had the pleasure of receiving. Will want some onion seed sure. What we had from you last year was up in 4 days."



Two Heads of OUR "Old Time" Chicken Corn

HASTINGS' COTTON and CORN BOOKS. Not for sale but free to Customers buying Seed Corn or Cotton Seed



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for a poultry feed, and in the Japanese we have a variety well adapted to this section. It can be sown in either early spring or late summer and matures in about two months. Does well in almost any soil and resists both heat and droughts well. The bloom furnishes excellent bee food. The kernels of the Japanese are nearly twice the size of the old varieties. Lb., postpaid; 25c.; pk., not prepaid, 60c.; bu., \$2.00.

CLEANED BEGGARWEED

The standard hay crop in Florida and sandy soils of lower South. Where grown thickly it makes finest quality of nutritious hay, sweet and tender, stock leaving corn and oats for it. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom. A second growth then springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. For successful germination soil and air should be warm and moist, hence early sowing is not advisable. Wait until the ground gets warm. Grows well on sandy soil. Everyone in the South with sandy soil should give Beggarweed a trial. It is one of the most valuable plants the South has for sandy soils. **Cleaned Seed-Hull Removed**—Packet, 10 cents; pound, 45 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.25; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$3.25; 100 pounds, \$30.00.

Hastings' Prolific Corn
147 Bushels per Acre in Georgia

Our "Old Time" Chicken Corn

We have been in the seed business for 21 years and ever since our first year, customers have been writing us asking if we couldn't furnish some of the "Old Time" Chicken Corn. Lots of people knew all about Chicken Corn, but nobody had seed of it or knew of anybody that had. Three years ago one of our friends sent us about 200 seeds of it and from that we have worked up a stock of some five or six hundred pounds which we offer this year.

The "Old Time" Chicken Corn is a variety of Sorghum with rather loose brushy heads covered with small grains which drop off in a scattering manner and are greedily eaten by the chickens. It is best to sow the seed in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, leaving 2 to 3 plants every 3 feet in the row. It's best to plant near enough to your chicken houses so that they can easily range in the patch as the seed begins to ripen and fall, letting your chickens do the harvesting. It's a heavy bearer and will furnish you about the best and cheapest "chicken feed" you can get. Supply very limited and we advise early orders. **Pkt., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; postpaid.**

Quality Seeds vs. Low Price Seeds

The Bible says, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, yet lose his own soul?" Thousands of good sermons have been preached from that text. Let's apply it to seeds. What shall it profit a man if he saves a few cents per acre in cost of seeds and lose as many dollars in shorter crops?

The seed houses of this country are divided into two general classes, first, and the largest number are those who buy the cheapest of seed, regardless of quality, so they can sell at the lowest price. The others are the ones who believe that quality comes first and price second. It is the constant effort of this house to have quality seeds only and ours is the only seed-house in the South that is conducting business along what we believe to be right lines, to work the greatest good to the greatest number of seed planters. Read carefully pages 1 to 29 of this catalogue.



Beggarweed



Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans

Japanese Soy or Soja Beans

On the left hand side of this page we show a plant of Soja or Soy Beans in full leaf—on the right a photograph taken on the Hastings' Farms when the beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage and feeding crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cow pea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated makes heavier yield per acre and are superior to the cow pea in feeding value for stock. We expect that in a few years Soja Beans will be as generally planted as cow peas throughout the South. We expect to plant them very largely ourselves this year both for soil improvement and stock feed. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop.

Can be sown either broadcast like peas at rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart using $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.



MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS

There are a number of early varieties of Soja Beans that are necessary to plant to meet the very short growing season of the Northern States but here in the South no variety is so generally successful and valuable as the Mammoth Yellow—the variety shown in our illustration. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck 75 cents; bushel, about \$2.75. Bushel price subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy in quantity.

Upland Rice A valuable crop. Will make from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Lb., 25c.; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid. Peck, 75c.; bu., \$2.75; not prepaid.

Dwarf Essex Rape We used to consider this as strictly a plant to sow in the fall for winter green feed and pasture, but in recent years there is not a month in the year that it is not ordered. It furnishes rich, nutritious pasturage and green feed within 6 or 7 weeks of sowing. Fattening qualities of rape are considered much superior to clover. We would not advise sowing rape from May to August but it can be sown profitably any time from September to March. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 10 pound lots or over, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.



Single Plant of Dwarf Essex Rape

Spanish Peanuts

This is the best variety for the central and lower South, where a forage and fattening crop is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you, hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close bush form making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. The nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than all the large ones, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. Lb., 25c.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 75c.; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75c.; bu., about \$2.25. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices.

North Carolina Running Peanut

We have had so many calls during the last few years for the "old time running peanuts" that we are cataloguing them this year. Of the several running varieties the "North Carolina" is the best and heaviest yielder in the South. Pound, 25 cents; $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, about \$2.25. Write for market price when ready to buy.



Spanish Peanuts



Cow Peas

We believe that Cow Peas have done more for the up-building of the soils for the South than any crop. Most of us know of the rich sugar cane lands of Louisiana. Yet, the long headed sugar planters, the men who own those rich lands plant carload after carload of peas on those rich lands. Why? Just to keep them rich and make them richer. Hundreds of bushels of them are planted annually for soil improvement on the "Hastings Farms." We never let a corn crop go by without sowing peas. There are several hundred tons of cow peas and crab grass hay baled up on the "Hastings Farms" now. Plant peas and plenty of them. Plenty of pea hay means full rations for your stock and soil. **Plant Peas.**

Write Us for Prices on Cow Peas

At the time this catalogue goes into the hands of the printer it is impossible to make close prices on COW PEAS. Write us when ready to buy, stating variety and quantity wanted, and we will make you price delivered at your station.

Wonderful or Unknown Peas

Originally, these two varieties, although somewhat alike, were kept distinct, but in recent years they have become so much run together that it has been found impossible to keep them separate. They are the strongest, rankest growing of any of the vine or running varieties and our illustration gives you an idea of their rank growth and prolificness. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Pk., not prepaid, 75c.; bu. price on application.

Whippoorwill Favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. Largely planted for early crop. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; postpaid. Pk., about 65 cts.; not prepaid. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

Large Black-Eye The standard large black-eyed, white table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. Packet, 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.75.

Lady Peas Very small-seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; postpaid.

Early Black, Red Ripper, Clays, Iron, New Era and Mixed Peas So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months stocks of the above varieties. When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. Each—Packet 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.

Velvet Beans

Soil Enriching Plant

half of States such as Georgia, Mississippi and Texas). Around Atlanta and in this latitude it will not mature although if planted in May will make a solid mat of foliage and vine from waist to shoulder high. Generally speaking, it grows so rank that it's impossible to cure it for hay. The general practice in Florida is to turn stock in and let them eat it down to stubble. It needs a full season of growth to get its greatest value. Some growers let it rot down during the winter figuring that in soil improvement a good crop of Velvet Beans turned under is equal to a ton of average guano or commercial fertilizer. We have never seen any crop that makes such a rank growth. For stock feed it is rich in both fat and muscle forming qualities. One crop of Velvet Beans turned under is considered equal in value to 2 or 3 crops of Cow Peas. Illustrating its immense yield, the Florida Experiment Station reported one yield of 18,000 pounds (9 tons) of dried forage per acre. Plant in April or May in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, dropping 1 or 2 beans every foot, about 1 peck of seed per acre. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Pk., not prepaid, \$1.00; bu., about \$3.50. Write for bushel prices when ready buy.

Tobacco

Southern farmers and their tenants and employees spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farm?

Hycō—for Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. Packet, 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Sweet Oronoke—for Chewing

The finest variety to grow in the Central and Lower South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

The Lower South's Greatest Forage and

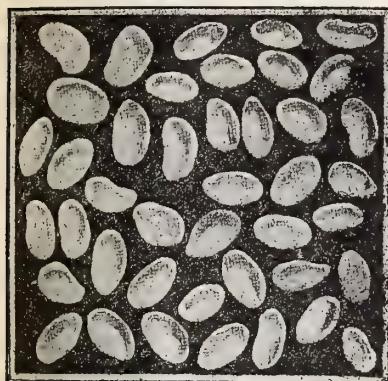
We have grown the Velvet Bean personally for nearly twenty years and we know of no plant so valuable as the Velvet Bean for the Lower South (meaning by Lower South the Southern



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco

HASTINGS' GRASSES AND CLOVERS

And Why Most Dealers Can Sell Grass and Clover Seed Cheap



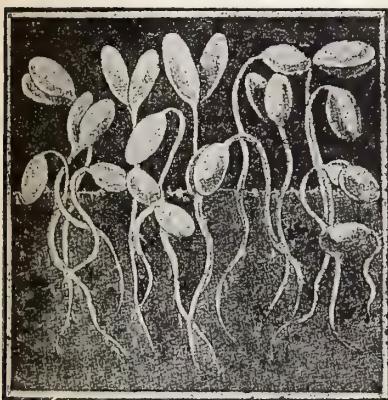
No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds, for we knew positively that the best was always the cheapest in the end. In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture, samples of clover seeds of various kinds were bought in open market and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show you the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by the seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We are using clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes.

Illustration No. 1 shows you a sample of our best cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

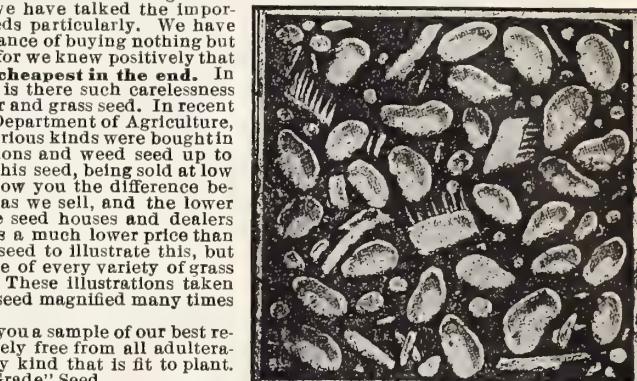
Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds, many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sowed on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel of clover seed will sow three acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just why there is difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses and clovers.

Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seeds, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover choking it out.

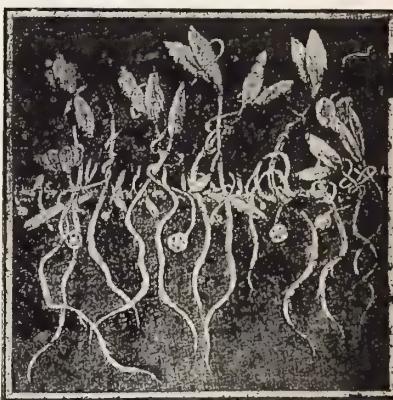


No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1

Permanent Grass Mixture A perfect mixture for all the year round grazing and pasture on the clay soils of the South; contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers. No Bermuda grass in it. Summer and winter grasses blended in right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing will last for years. Sow in either fall or as early in the spring as soil can be worked at rate of 35 pounds per acre. Price for 35 pounds of this mixture \$6.00 F. O. B. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of highest possible grade.



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed at Low Prices



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Our special mixture that has been so successfully used in the lawns of Atlanta for the last five years. It's the only mixture of lawn grass that has been made up that has stood the test of time under Southern conditions of soil and climate. It makes a quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn on well prepared soil. It stands summer heat and drought without serious injury. Pound, postpaid 45 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1.00; postpaid, Bushel (14 lbs.), not prepaid, \$3.50. Sow at rate of 3 bushels per acre.

Send a Sample to Dept. of Agriculture

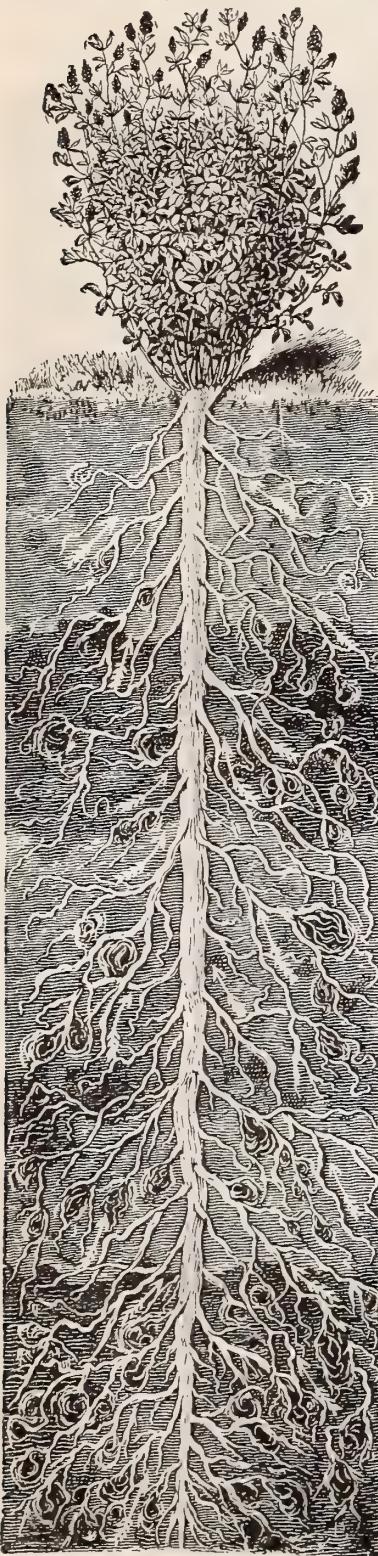
We are determined to break up this practice of selling adulterated and low grade grass and clover seed to Southern farmers by "cut price" seedsmen and dealers, loading your farms with grasses you don't want and with weed seeds, worthless at the best, more often so dangerous that they become a pest.

Most farmers don't know it, but the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., maintains a "Seed Testing Bureau." All you have to do is to send them, say an ounce, of any grass or clover seed you want tested and they will analyze and test it and write you telling you just how it is. We are perfectly willing to have the Department test anything we send out, and if you are offered grass or clover seed at a low price our advice is that you have it tested both for purity and vitality.

HASTINGS' GRASS AND CLOVER BOOK

Last fall we prepared and published a book on Grasses and Clovers for the South, finely illustrated. It's not for sale but it's free to any one of our customers interested. It tells all about the different grasses and clovers for the South, tells how to prepare your land to get the best results, when and how to sow the different kinds of seed of this class. If interested in grasses and clovers we shall be glad to send you a copy free on request. We believe it will help you in making profitable grass and clover crops.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

We are using this illustration of Alfalfa, not because of any special beauty but because it illustrates the wonderful deep rooting qualities of this most valuable plant after it has been established three or four years.

Alfalfa is more talked about and more widely planted now than almost any other in the world. If your land has never grown Alfalfa be sure and inoculate the seed with Farmogerm for Alfalfa. This insures the presence in the soil of the bacteria necessary to bring this plant to full success. (Farmogerm for Alfalfa in 1 acre bottles \$2.00 per acre. Full directions for use with every bottle). (See page 79).

Alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to the whole of the South, except Peninsular Florida, where its success is doubtful, from climatic conditions. Once well established it is perpetual, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its nutritive value is of the highest. The growth is remarkably strong, and the roots often penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the subsoil, bringing up valuable plant food that would never be available otherwise. This deep rooting puts the plant forever beyond the reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South, with stock, can afford to let Alfalfa go without trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowing. It is well worthy a faithful trial and careful attention the first year until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry is preferable to any other. **Highest Grade Seed.** Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck and bushel prices subject to market fluctuations. Write for close market prices.

Red Clover A valuable farm crop, largely used for pasturage and soil improvement. Yields 2 to 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Clover draws nitrogen from the air largely, and is one of the best soil renovating crops. Clover intelligently used is the farmer's best friend. Should be used as a rotation crop. Sow either in fall or spring. September and March are the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.00. Subject to fluctuations in market prices. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White Clover Does well in almost all lands of the Central South, but prefers moist land. Thrives better than other clover on land containing iron. Sow either in fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. 45 cents per pound, postpaid.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza A valuable Southern clover. Grows well on either poor or rich soil. On poor land it assumes a creeping habit; on rich land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow either in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, harrow in to a depth of 1½ to 2½ inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in most convenient way. Makes better grazing than any other except Bermuda. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying, render the soil porous and leave it in much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plants to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. Sow in fall in Florida. In Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March. 4-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds by freight or express, \$3.00; 100 pounds, \$25.00.

Bermuda Grass While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its underground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best summer pasture grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture grass will give you so great returns when given as little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of February from Australia and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet (2 ounces), 15 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. Special prices on lots of 5 pounds or over.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

An excellent hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on a great variety of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. We handle none but fancy cleaned seed of best grade. Per pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel (14 pounds), about \$2.50. Write for close prices.

Kentucky Blue Grass

So well known that it needs no description. Our seed is the best that Kentucky produces, clean, pure and of highest vitality. February and March are the best spring months for sowing. **Seed crop very short. Fancy re-cleaned seed.** Pound, 40 cents, postpaid. Bushel (14 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$3.75.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch, Rescue and other Grasses are for summer and fall plantings only. For description and prices see Hastings' Summer and Fall Catalogue, issued in July.

Orchard Grass

One of the most reliable grasses for the Middle South, either for hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all soils it does best on loamy and moderate stiff uplands. It starts growth early in spring and continues to grow well into winter. A quick grower, highly relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. Makes good hay. Cut for hay when in bloom. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 35 cents, postpaid; bushel (14 lbs.), highest grade seed, about \$3.00. Write us for prices on bushel lots or over.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A valuable grass for both hay and pasture in the South. Starts early in the spring and lasts till late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought. For hay crop it gives two good cuttings per season, the hay being better than Timothy. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 35 cents, postpaid; bushel price on application. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents.

Meadow Fescue

Succeeds well in all parts of the Central South. Furnishes green pasture through the entire winter. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel prices on application.

Italian Rye Grass

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting. A quick grower from which several cuttings can be made for hay. An annual, dying out the first summer. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Lb., postpaid, 30c. Bu. (14 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Perennial Rye Grass

Similar to the Italian Rye Grass, a little slower in growth but has the advantage of lasting several years. Makes heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay purposes. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents.

Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Timothy

A splendid hay grass for the more northern parts of the South, especially hill and mountain sections. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; bushel (45 lbs.), not prepaid; about \$5.00.

Johnson Grass

While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants in places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields. No other plants make such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just as the seed heads begin to form. Sow 1 bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Price per bushel of 24 pounds, about \$3.50. Market price on application.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

MAKE GRASS
AS WELL AS
KILL GRASS



Orchard Grass

FARMOGERM

HELPS YOU
GROW FERTILIZER

That may be a new way of putting it but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all our soils are short of nitrogen.

The clovers, cow peas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa and some other leguminous plants all have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air if—there are present what are called the nitrogen gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less of a failure. Plenty of bacteria means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or ground where these crops have not been grown the bacteria must be supplied before full success can come. The best and easiest way is to supply them in the shape of **Farmogerm**. It costs \$2.00 per acre to inoculate. The **Farmogerm** comes in sealed bottles. All you have to do is add water, then moisten the seed before planting and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing. It's the quickest, cheapest, easiest way to improve soil there is.

This **Farmogerm** is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cow peas, soja beans these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after the leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, cow peas, soja beans or peanuts.

We believe that every farmer and gardener wants better crops and lower fertilizer cost. **Farmogerm** will do both. We will gladly send you special booklet on this subject. Price \$2.00 per acre bottle, postpaid. Each crop needs a different species or variety of bacteria. State what crop you want it for when ordering. We have **Farmogerm** for **Red Clover, Crimson Clover, White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Soja Beans, Vetch and Peanuts.** Can also supply a mixed culture for garden peas and beans to plant about 400 feet of row for **50 cents**, postpaid. Use **Farmogerm** this year.



Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden. (See Page 87)

Liberal Premiums

For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$3.00. This does not include Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or Special Collections.

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience is that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed for the past four years has been enormous. Our customers have found that the quality of the seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where the greatest attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble nor expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seeds is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 Sweet Peas, or 12 or 15 Poppy Seed; as fine as dust and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order a liberal number of extra seeds.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.**



AGERATUM

BLUE and WHITE

A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our long summers. They bloom all summer, and if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. Blue, 5 cents; white, 5 cents, per packet.

12 GLADIOLI 25c

FLOWER Seeds and Bulbs

Only such Varieties as are adapted to planting in all of the Southern States. You can get some Flower Seeds Free. Read Page 29 carefully.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive careful attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint of failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, so that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; the finest, like Portulaca, Petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seeds should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts, or where drought comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as Coleus, Salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM

Free flowering annual, of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 3 to 10 inches high. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Alyssum—Little Gem

Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with the small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

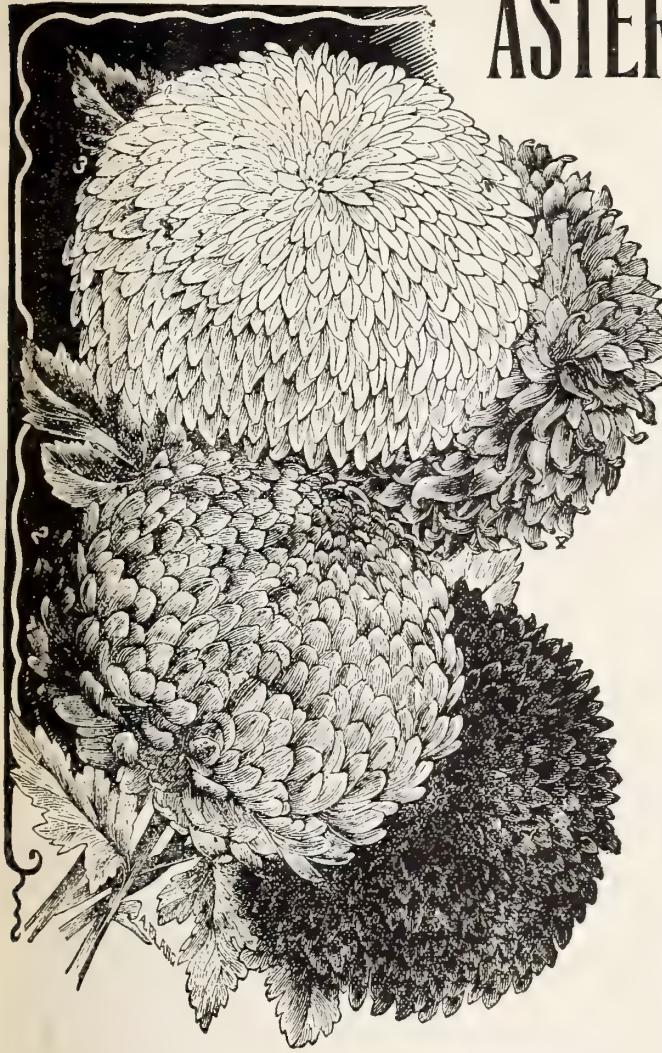


Gem Alyssum

ASTERS,

HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED....

Packet 10
Cts.; Three
Packets,
25 Cents.



Hastings' Unrivaled Mixed Asters (Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents)

ABRONIA Commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand. Seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which should be removed before sowing.

ABRONIA—Mixed—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink, from best varieties including large flowered varieties. Packet, 5 cents.

Abobra Viridiflora

A splendid summer climber, from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellises or fences. Fruits are a rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Balsam Apple Quick growing climbers with ornamental foliage and interesting and valuable fruits which are much esteemed for their medicinal purposes. This fruit bursting and throwing the seed a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Balloon Vines Interesting climbing plants from the East Indies. It is a general favorite. A rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel resembling miniature balloons. Packet, 5 cents.



Abonia or Sand Verbena

Our Mixed Asters are well worthy of the name of unrivaled. Our mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of 26 varieties of the finest Asters grown for us by one of the greatest Aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsman before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum, Victoria, Crown Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and Vick's White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our universal mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seedsmen than the Aster and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little disbudding, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers as large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

SEPARATE VARIETIES OF ASTERS

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Splendid dwarf variety with large flowers. Fine mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION—One of the best. Flowers large and very double. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

VICTORIA—Flowers large and showy and perfectly double. Growth about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

COMET—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

WHITE BRANCHING—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum, nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED—This type forms broad, handsome bushes covered with large, long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Graceful spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors, Packet, 10 cents.

TRIUMPH—Flowers of Peony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

12 ROSES

3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3
White, all different varieties
of everbloomers, postpaid.

75c

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or spray of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

Amaranthus Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Plants of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Has a single erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Cruentus (Prince's Feather)—From Asia. Tall growing, with leaves purple or purplish green. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Salicifolius (Fountain plant). Grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely and of pyramidal form. Stems and narrow leaves are of a deep purple coloring, with slender, feathery spikes. Packet, 5 cents.



Amaranthus Tricolor



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

BALSAM THE OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT or LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. These should be planted from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

Abutilon Commonly called "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. Packet, 10 cents.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned Snap Dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 5 cents.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. Packet, 10 cents.

Bryopsis A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Bellis Perennis (Double English Daisy)—The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 10 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tassel-like flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula)—Sown early in the season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about eighteen inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautiful bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

TUBEROSES, 6 FOR 20 CENTS



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Keep moist but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of Coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.



Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 and 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. **Tall Varieties, Mixed**—Grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Pkt. 5c. **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—Grow about 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c.

WHY NOT BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS EVERY YEAR ?

Carnations Carnations are now one of our most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chabauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in about 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed—This is the true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early, and from seed sown in early spring some bloom will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Grenadin—Not quite so double as the Double German. In color it is the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Chabaud—A new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Marguerite—An everblooming carnation, blooming in four months from seed. While the flowers are a little smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference in sizes. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas

Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these new varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Canna Roots Named varieties (*order by color*) 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid. (See named varieties, page 89.)

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. **Single Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Cleome or Spider Plant A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stems, making them quite featherly in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

Japanese Morning Glories (Convolvulus.)

In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These now embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Dwarf Morning Glories—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tall Morning Glories—The old favorite. Best mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas

Cyclamen

Persicum—Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Chrysanthemums

from early sown seed flowering the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and further South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are three inches high transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) and the bloom you get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during the fall months. Packet, 20 cts.; 2 packets, 35 cts.

Centaurea Or Dusty Miller

Largely used for borders or edgings and thrives in all parts of the South. Height about 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cents.

Centaurea— Bachelor's Button

Attractive and graceful flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cents.



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories

12 TUBEROSES—35 CENTS



Single Flower of Cosmos

more quickly if set on edge and covered not more than a half inch; less than that is better. Can also be sown pots and transplanted if care is taken not to disturb the roots. Packet, 10 cents.



Cypress Vine

12 GLADIOLI 25c



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus or Pinks

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annuals, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is entirely past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. Packet, 5c.

Giants of California—A large flowered strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Yellow Cosmos—Klondyke—Originated in Americus, Ga. The originator says that from early spring sown seed the plants begin to bloom by June 15th and are 2½ feet high. Blooms continuously until frost, being covered with rich, orange yellow flowers 2 to 3 in. in diameter. This is a superb variety. Packet, 15 cents or 2 for 25 cents.

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are 3 inches high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Christata—The large, close headed form. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Celosia Plumosa—This is a distinct form, different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathered, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Cobea Scandens A splendid climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves are in pairs on a central leaf stalk, which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate in 10 days. Packet, 5 cents.



Cypress Vine The most graceful of all vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing, very annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out, after well-up, to 10 to 12 inches apart. They make a pleasing display, and are very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 11 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Packet, 5c.

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Digitalis (Fox Glove) Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth is used. Sow in early spring, in shallow drills, as soon as leaves on trees put out. A light, well enriched soil suits them best. Flowers large, 2 inches long, ranging from purple to white, and more or less spotted. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Beautify Your Homes With Flowers

Dianthus or Garden Pinks **Chinese and Japanese**—Pinks flower freely the first year in the South from early spring sown seed. They are entirely hardy with us, and make larger and better flowers the second year. Sow seed in shallow drills as soon as the leaves on the trees start in the spring. When well up transplant to beds or borders where they are to stand, putting them 6 to 8 inches apart. The rich and diversified colors in our collection are only equaled by our pansies.

Chinensis—Double China Pink. Compact plants and free bloomer. All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Chinensis Alba—Double pure white China Pink. Packet, 5 cents.

Hedewigii (Japanese)—Finest single mixed, very large flowers, frequently 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents.

Hedewigii Atrosanguinea—Double crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Mourning Pink—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Diadem Pink—Very large double flowers finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Crimson Belle—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 5 cents.

Eastern Queen—Magnificent large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings on silvery white, each flower having crimson center. Packet, 5 cents.

The Bride—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich, purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 5c.

Lacinatus—Large single fringed flower in many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Salmon Queen—Single flowers of beautiful rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

Imperialis—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many sorts and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the above varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents. 3 for 25 cents. You will be surprised at the beauty of this mixture in your flower garden.

Hastings' Superb Dahlias No flower in recent years has shown greater improvement than has the dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of large size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we grow the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, probably a rival of the Chrysanthemum. They are easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes, place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary seasons.

Dahlia, Double Mixed—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Packet, 10c.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the finest varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Single Mixed—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties but blooms earlier and more freely than the double sorts. Packet, 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Eschscholtzia **Or California Poppy**—One of our most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants as shown in our illustration. They are covered with large showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this.



Delphinium or Larkspur

Double Hollyhocks Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in pure white, sulphur yellow, crimson, lilac and salmon rose, each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed—Contains all the above named colors and others. Packet, 10 cents.

Heliotrope This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about ¼ inch. When frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including dark blue, light blue, white and rose shades. These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Iberis—Candytuft A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart.

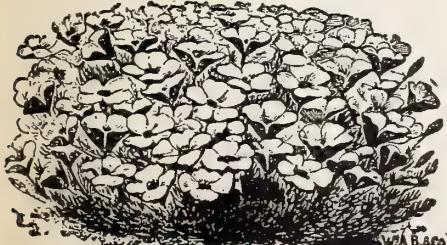
Pure White—The common White Candytuft. Packet, 5 cents, ounce, 15 cents.

Empress—Very large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.

Dark Crimson—Dark shade of crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Candytuft, Mixed—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Ice Plant Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. Packet, 5 cents.



Eschscholtzia or California Poppy

Japanese Hop (Humulus Japonicus)—A very rapid growing annual climber, of the earliest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Lantana—French Hybrids

Shrubby, verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds; transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart.

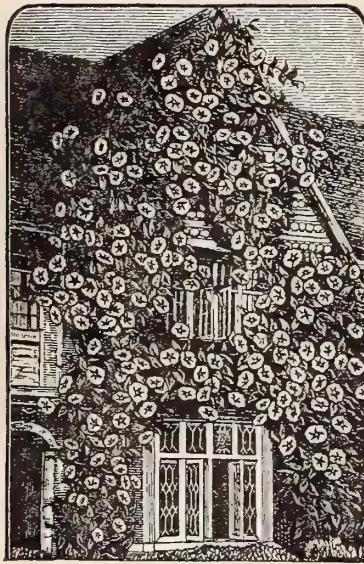
French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Double Dahlia



Our Double Hollyhocks



White Moonflower

house and transplanted when six inches high. Sure germination cut or file through this hard one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba—The true Mexican White Moonflower with its immense white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." In this section it is becoming more popular than the white. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. Packet, 10 cents.

Mimulus Tigrinus (**Monkey Flower**)—Spotted and tigereed varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigella (**Love in Mist, Devil in Bush**)—Beautiful, free flowering plants, finely cut foliage, peculiar and interesting flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Lobelia Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flowers shades of white and blue mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Kenilworth Ivy Or Linaria—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool, moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. Packet, 10 cents.

Matricaria—Feverfew A free flowering half-hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in the open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed in the open where plants are to stand thinly. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Mixed All Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall African, Mixed—Extra large flowers, growing 14 to 18 inches tall. Various colors and shades. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf African, Mixed—Same as above except that plants are lower growth. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French, Mixed—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf French—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Moonflower The *Ipomea* (*Moonflower*) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger from frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the outer shell before planting. Cover



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 3 packets, 35 cents.

French Mixed Pansy—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Fine Mixed Pansy—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts to 6 inches apart, and 10 inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums come to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora*)—Finest mixture of colors of best varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus or Castor Bean (*Ornamental Mixed*)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as *Palma Christi*. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Sweet Violets Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet scented. Can supply either blue or white or both mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas

Every year this splendid mixture of Sweet Peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors or any kinds that the seedsman might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 72 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 450 named sorts. Every one of these 72 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quality of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color, and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep—fill in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed, plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors)

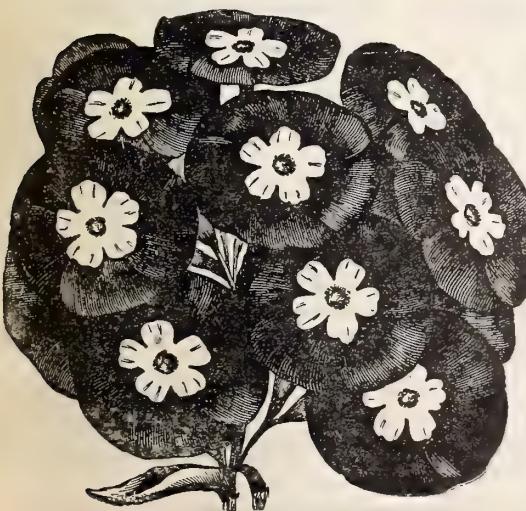
or Variegated. Order by color. Each, pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.



Hastings' Sweet Peas



Salvia Splendens



Phlox Grandiflora

Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: Pure White, Pink, Lavender, Navy Blue, Red and Striped

or Variegated. Order by color. Each, pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage

Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from mid-summer till frost. It delights in the warmest and sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny window, and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Packet, 10 cents. 3 packets, 25 cents.

Reseda Odorata Mignonette The pure, sweet-scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN

See Illustration on Page 80

We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring; sow the seed carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents, 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

You Can Get Some Flower Seed Free, See Page 29

PETUNIAS SINGLE AND DOUBLE

Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Fines Mixed—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. Pkt., 5 cts.
Hastings' Striped and Blotched—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 5 cents.

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. They surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Packet, 20 cents.

Double Mixed Petunias—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent. come double from seed, and those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and **Giant Single Fringed** in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterward to open ground. Packet, 25 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type; borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Phlox, New Dwarf, Mixed—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Cupidata—Star Phlox—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. **Superb Mixed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

Double Carnation Flowered—Large double flowers, beautiful fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Cardinal—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c.

American Flag—Scarlet and White. Packet, 5 cents.

Mikado—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Packet, 5 cents.

Peacock—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

Shirley—New delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Tulip—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, 2 inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5 cents.

Bride—Extra large, white flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Orientale—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Sweet William Beautiful very free flowering perennial plants. Sow seed early in spring.

Double Mixed—Fine double flowers with bright colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Single Mixed—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Verbena Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or open after danger of frost is past.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Hybrids—Best Mixed—An extra fine strain, all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Mammoth Mixed—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

Candidissima—Large flowering, pure white variety. Packet, 10 cents.

Scarlet Defiance—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Italian Striped—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cts.

Zinnias Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation.

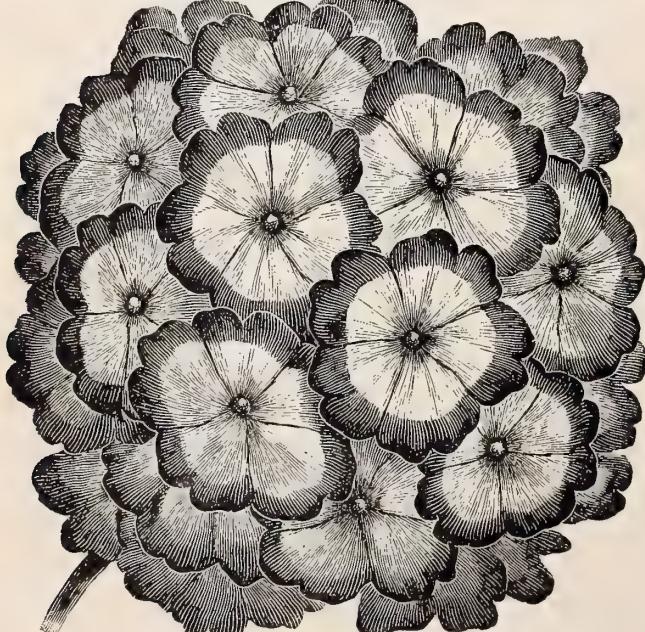
Tall Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Half Dwarf Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

FLOWERS ABOUT YOUR HOME

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not Why Not?

We don't want to criticise any one but as we travel over the South year after year the most depressing thing to us is the almost entire absence of flowers and grass plots around tens of thousands of farm and small town homes. In the old days of poverty there may have been an excuse for this condition, but not now. Hardly a family exists that can't afford to spend the small amount necessary for flower seed and plants to beautify the home surroundings and you and your family will be well repaid in pleasure and satisfaction for the small expenditure of money and labor in planting and caring for them. Plant flowers in 1911.



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena

Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower



Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower

While on a visit to one of the great California seed farms two years ago Mr. Hastings was much impressed with the striking beauty of this new sunflower from Japan and he at once took steps to secure a supply of the seed. It has absolutely none of the coarse, ungainly appearance of the common sunflower or the Russian and it is well worthy of a place in the flower garden of any one. There is no suggestion of coarseness in this superb variety and it will prove welcome addition to the flowers adapted to the South. The flower head grows from four to six inches in diameter on stalks four to six feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is of a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. For borders or for grouping in the garden we know of no plant that will give you such a display of rich color in mid-summer. This variety seems to expend almost its entire strength in blooming and produces very few and rather small seeds and should be grown as an ornamental plant only. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

LOW PRICED FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS

Our 25 and 50 cent flower seed collections on 2nd page of cover are great bargains for lovers of flowers. Full sized packets at half price or less. Look them up and order one or more.

Plant Summer Flowering Bulbs

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the middle and lower South the double Pearl Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in the open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay us a profit but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard.

Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests; and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 35 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. You will enjoy the delightful fragrance.

Gladioli Our finest mixed Gladioli are a source of greatest satisfaction to every one who plants them in the South. Hastings' finest mixed giving the very best of results; the mixture being made up from a fine selection of the very best of colors, all of the cheap and inferior grades and colors having been thrown out. The fine spikes of bloom with their richness and brilliancy of coloring, are out of all proportion to the trifling cost of the bulbs. Don't fail to plant a dozen or more of them in your flower garden this year. 6 for 15 cents; 12 for 25 cents, 50 for 95 cents 100 for \$1.80; postpaid.

Caladiums Or "Elephant Ears." Splendid decorative plants with immense leaves. First size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Cannas Well developed roots for quick results in blooming. We can supply in named varieties. **Chas. Henderson**, crimson; **Florence Vaughan**, golden yellow spotted with red; **Mad. Crozy**, scarlet with golden edge; **Queen Charlotte**, crimson scarlet edged with yellow; **Italia**, red center with outer half yellow; **Burbank**, rich canary yellow; spotted with crimson; **Austria**, golden yellow with faint markings. Each, 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid. See illustration of fine Cannas on page 83.

Mixed Canna Roots, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid.

Dahlias Very popular now. Large field grown roots of white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red and variegated, 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 5 for \$1.00; postpaid. Bloom the first season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers and our new decorative and Cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Plant Dahlias this year; you won't regret it.



Hastings' Gladioli

Prices Postpaid

A Word to Southern Mothers

We want to say just a word to the mothers on the farm. The great problem today is to keep the boys and girls on the farm. We know that the glare and glitter of the city attracts the boys and the girls. They see only the bright spots. They don't see the everlasting struggle going on to feed the hungry mouths in the city, the dangers and temptations that are a part of life in every city. It's true that some country boys succeed. It's also true that where one succeeds nine fail. The mother's part back yonder on the farm is to make the farm home so attractive by flowers and good cheer that your boys and girls can rest content at home. So long as home attractions are made strong by the mother the boys and girls don't care to leave, the call of the city is not strong enough to pull them away. Do your part in making home attractive.

Hastings' Plant Collections

This page finishes up the purely seed part of our catalogue. What follows except the third and fourth cover pages devoted to Hastings' Prolific and Georgia Champion Corn are devoted strictly to flowering and ornamental plants, the beautifiers of homes and home surroundings. Every mother and daughter in every farm home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only her right but her duty to have them for there is nothing that will do more to make home attractive than flowers.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap for you to have plenty of flowers around the farm homes.

Prices are as low as good healthy plants can be grown for. If you don't care to order plants from our general list be sure and order one or more of our special collections of Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums.

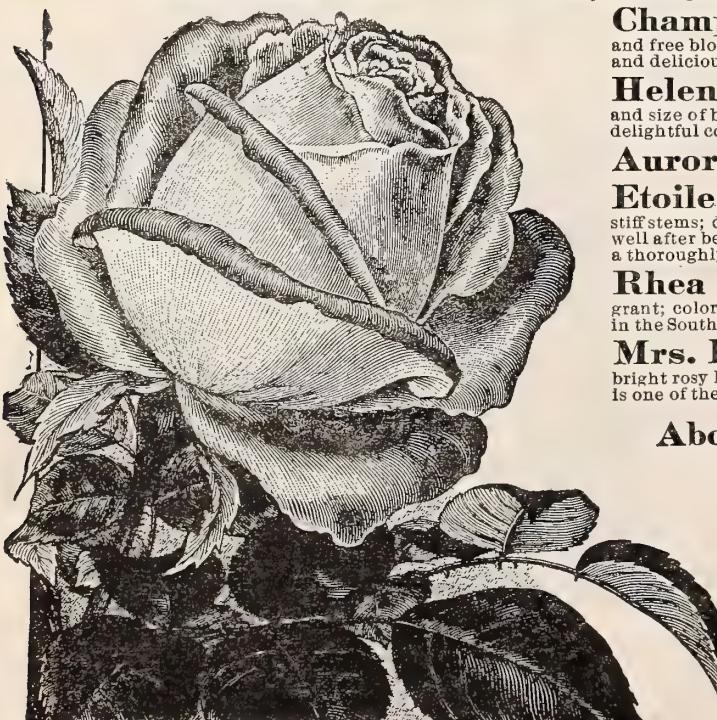


Caladium or Elephant Ears

1911 Sunny South Rose Collection 75c



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



New Everblooming Rose, Mrs. Benj. R. Cant

12 Finest Everblooming Roses

3 Red, 3 White, 3 Yellow

3 Pink, Postpaid for

75 Cents

The Rose, the Queen of Flowers, Grows Magnificently in All Parts of the South. Plant a Dozen or More This Year.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Finest large white rose. Elegant full double flowers. Color a very delicate creamy white and very fragrant. Plants are extra strong, healthy growers and very free bloomers. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems with rich, glossy foliage. A most satisfactory rose for all purposes.

White Maman Cochet Another charming, strong-growing white rose, beautiful both in bud and open flower. Flowers are enormous, remarkably round and full. Pure, clear, snowy white throughout, with a delightful tea scent.

White Malmaison Almost every grower of roses knows the old Souv. de la Malmaison, with its vigorous growth and beautiful light pink or flesh colored flowers. Our White Malmaison is identical with the old variety in form and vigorous growth, but has pure white flowers with center petals tinted with pale lemon. A superb variety.

Blumenschmidt The best pure citron yellow rose, a splendid bedding variety for the South. Winner of three first premiums at recent rose exhibitions. Fine shaped buds and flowers. One of the finest of recent introductions.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot Deep saffron yellow variety. Buds extra long and pointed; opens light canary, changing to darker yellow. Flowers extra large with immense petals. Buds open freely. Is fine upright grower of free branching habit. One of the most satisfactory roses of recent introduction, and you will be pleased with it.

Mlle. Cecil Berthod One of the most generally satisfactory roses ever planted South. Of fine upright growth, free branching habit and covered with large extra fine deep, rich, golden yellow flowers. Every one who grows Mlle. Cecil Berthod is pleased with it.

Champion of the World Indeed the champion rose of the world; a champion in hardiness and free blooming. Color the deepest, richest shade of rosy-pink, very bright and deliciously fragrant. Best of all hardy pink roses.

Helen Good This superb new variety (for which \$1,000.00 was paid the originator) is equal to the White Cochet in strong growth and size of buds and flowers. In color it is diffused pink and yellow, making a delightful combination. It's an almost perfect rose in size, form and color.

Aurora One of the grandest of Hybrid Tea Roses. Color a clear bright pink, full and double to the center. One of the most fragrant of all.

Etoile de France The gold medal Red Rose of France. It has no superior. Flowers are large and borne on long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear crimson red; very fragrant and keeps well after being cut. A good grower, a free bloomer, finest of rich coloring and a thoroughly satisfactory rose.

Rhea Reid A new red rose originating in Indiana. Flowers are extra large and double; very free blooming and exquisitely fragrant; color a rich, dark velvety red. The best of all red roses for outdoor growth in the South.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant A splendid new garden rose of very round, full form and solid color; flowers of clear, bright rosy light red color; extra large, double and full and very fragrant. This is one of the most vigorous growing tea roses and it will please you.

**Above 12 Splendid Roses 75 Cents
If Ordered Separately
10 Cents Each**

Hastings' Plant List

This catalogue contains the best of varieties only and our Special Flower Collections. Our general list containing a more complete list of varieties, flowering and decorative plants will be sent free on application.

Eclipse Collection of Geraniums, 75c. Postpaid

Plant Geraniums

This collection described below contains the cream of all double, semi-double, and single Geraniums for the Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen of these varieties for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums

All different 75 cents, postpaid; if ordered separate from Collection, 10 cents each.

Heteranthe A most perfect double Geranium of light vermillion red color. It does finely in open ground and is one of the most reliable bedders. Stands hot sun and drought. Flowers are borne on exceedingly large trusses. Flowers are perfect in shape and hold up a long time after opening.

John Doyle One of the brightest, most satisfactory Geraniums ever introduced. It is now accepted as a standard of excellence for scarlet bedding everywhere. Plant is dense and compact in growth.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

La Favorite A superb double white Geranium, which is said to be an advance over the White Swan. The florets are pure white and larger; trusses of medium size. It withstands the heat of summer splendidly, and is an excellent bedder.

Beaute Poitevine This splendid variety is conceded by all who know it, to be the best semi-double pink Geranium in existence. Beautiful in color, and a profuse bloomer.

Jean Viaud A soft, pure pink; semi-double. A dwarf, stocky grower and continuous bloomer, the plant being covered with flowers throughout the season. Jean Viaud is the finest double pink variety of Geraniums we have ever seen.

Mrs. E. G. Hill Very large trusses of flowers, composed of large petaled, very round, perfectly formed flowers. Color a brilliant, deep apricot salmon. A very free and satisfactory bloomer. One of our best single Geraniums.

Madame Bruant Entirely distinct from any other variety known, and is quite different from other marked varieties that have made their appearance. Has round florets, upper petals, creamy white, with distinct rosy pink border; lower petals salmon rose, streaked with pure lilac. A most novel and beautiful Geranium.

Gettysburgh One of the most striking and beautiful Geraniums. Its color is very distinct, being a deep solferino, while on each of the lower petals is a distinct blotch of blood red, the only flower we have ever seen marked in this peculiar manner.

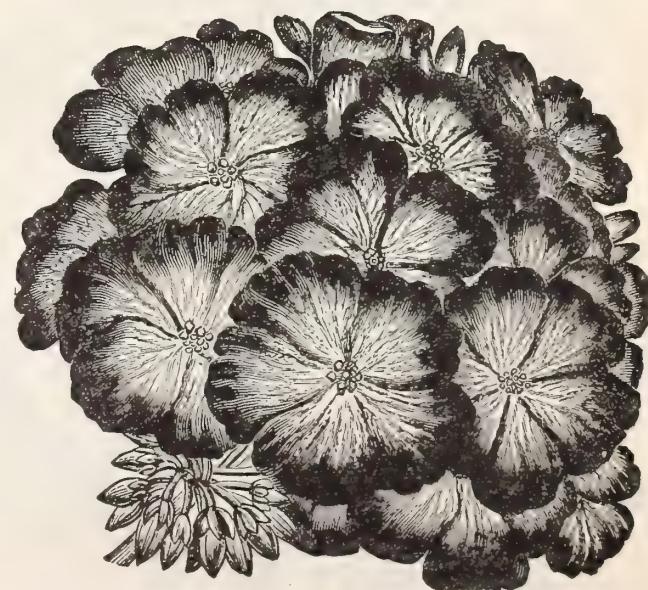
Madonna This represents another entirely new and distinct shade. An indescribably delicate shade of pink, deepening to a soft peach blow, a blending of shades found only in the "Lady Washington" class of Geraniums. A perfect single Geranium of an entirely new shade.

Firebrand This new double Geranium is well named "Firebrand," for it is a perfect blaze of the richest vivid scarlet color. A vigorous grower, making it a splendid variety for either bedding or pot culture. Large flowers produced freely in large trusses.

Clyde A single scarlet Geranium of the Bruant type. A sport from Mrs. E. G. Hill, in every respect like its parent, except color, which is pure scarlet of soft, even shade. Florets immense. Trusses 14 to 16 inches in circumference. A grand bedder and also a fine pot plant.



FRANCIS PERKINS



Semi-Double French Geranium-Beaute Poitevine

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

**10 Superb Exhibition Varieties
Postpaid 50 Cents**

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime September to December.

**PLANTS 10 CENTS EACH If Ordered Separate
From Collections**

President Wm. R. Smith A novelty Chrysanthemum. In color it is a very delicate shade of lemon, the ends of petals delicately tinted with pink. A great favorite with all who know it. Fine for Southern outdoor growing.

Golden Wedding One of the best for outdoor planting in the South. Flowers of mammoth size and of the deepest golden yellow color. Nothing finer among the darker yellow chrysanthemums, as it shines like burnished gold.

Mrs. Henry Robinson After several year's tests we now feel perfectly safe in recommending this as the best early pure white Chrysanthemum for the South. Often in full bloom early in September. Extra large, double, snow white color. Very desirable.

Black Hawk In every Chrysanthemum collection there should be at least one extra dark variety. Black Hawk is one of the finest dark blood red chrysanthemums ever introduced. A free bloomer, fine full flowers. None finer in dark colors.

Major Bonaffon We have grown this variety for several years and we believe it to be the best extra large yellow, incurved Chrysanthemum. Immense globular flowers of the finest shade of yellow, making a splendid show in the garden or grown for exhibition.

Convention Hall In actual beauty this superb variety is unsurpassed and it will hold its first rank for years to come. Of incurved globular shape as shown in our illustration. Free flowering and very full double pure white.

Timothy Eaton The giant white Chrysanthemum, some of the finest exhibition specimens measuring over eight inches in diameter. Color a beautiful creamy white. A strong grower and well adapted to all parts of the South.

Australian Gold Deep golden yellow of the deepest shade. Of immense size, petals feathery, incurved and whorled. One of the finest, being indeed gorgeous in its coloring and great beauty.

Invincible The best large late white Chrysanthemum and, where properly cared for, blooms can be had as late as Christmas. Flowers are of extra large size, fine shape and of highest quality.

Maud Dean An immense, almost pure pink shade with finest incurved petals broadly shell shaped. One of the largest flowers ever exhibited in the fall chrysanthemum shows. You will be pleased with this.

The Above 10 Varieties Are Best for the South. One of Each, Postpaid, 50 Cents.

Plant Flowers

They make the home so much brighter and cheerful. It's due the wife and daughter that they have plenty of flowers in the yard and on the porches.

Fine White Chrysanthemum—Convention Hall



OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For several years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 90, 91 and 92. We find that many, however, among our nearly 200,000 customers wish plants not in such collections. On this and the following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. If you are interested in these flowers just write us for our Special Plant List. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is safe to ship.



Abutilon

Ageratum or **Floss Flower**—A favorite bedding and border flower. Native of Mexico and stands our summers perfectly, being a continuous bloomer.

Ageratum, Stella Gurney—The deepest blue color of all Ageratums. Exceptionally free flowering, being a continuous outdoor bloomer all summer and fine for vases or pots indoors in winter. Strong plants 6 cents each.

Ageratum, White Cap—Almost identical with Stella Gurney except in color, which is pure white. Makes fine color contrast with S. Gurney. 6 cents each.

Ageratum, Princess Pauline—Fine variegated blue and white variety. 6 cents each.



Burgmansia, or Angel's Trumpet

Abutilon or Flowering Maple Also known as Chinese Bell Flower. Splendid plant for pot use on porches or for summer bedding in partly shaded locations.

Abutilon, Scarlet Gem Leaves a beautiful shade or green regularly banded making a fine display. Flower stems 5 to 6 inches long; flowers large and rich scarlet color. Beautiful decorative plant of fine tree shape. Price, 15 cents each.

Abutilon, Golden Bells Of splendid tree shape and a vigorous grower. Flowers large, well shaped and of deep golden yellow. Price 10 cents each.

Abutilon, Eclipse This has most beautiful variegated foliage and rather trailing habit, one of the prettiest we have ever seen. Color of leaves best shades of green and gold. Fine for pots, vases or hanging baskets. Price 10 cents each.

Acalypha Sanderii Goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational new plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 15 cents each.

Aloysia Citriodora or **Lemon Verbena**—This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants 10 cents each, postpaid.

Antigonon Leptopus Also called **Queen's Wreath** and **Mexican Mountain Rose**—A splendid climbing plant from central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give the resemblance of roses at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. The bulbs are usually dormant, according to the time of year. Strong bulbs, 10 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengerii Also called **Emerald Feather**. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves are frequently 4 to 5 feet long (on well grown plants) of a rich green color. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes they make a splendid house plant, retaining their color and continuing to grow all through the winter if protected from freezing. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants 10 cents each. Extra strong plants 25 cents each, postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus

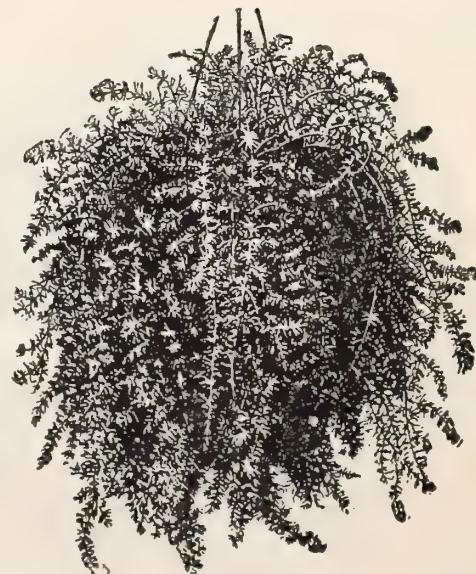
The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Makes a splendid pot plant. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole green houses being devoted to its culture. Good plants 10 cents each. Extra strong plants 25 cents, postpaid.

Burgmansia or Angel's Trumpet

Here is a plant for the masses. It grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something to be proud of. The Burgmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms eight inches long by six inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Blooming plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants 25 cents each.



Acalypha Sanderii



Asparagus Sprengerii



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MADAME LOMBARD—Rosy-red, shaded lighter; extra fine.
 MADAME SCHWALLER—Deep bright pink, deliciously fragrant.
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 MADAME CAMILLE—Remarkable shade of Salmon.
 MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER—Light lemon flowers.
 MADAME DE VATREY—(Creole Beauty). Red and pink.
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 MADEMOISELLE FRANCISCA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.
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 MURIEL GRAHAM—Pale cream, faintly blushed Rose.
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H. G. HASTINGS & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and freight or express rates.

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE LIST YOU WANT PRICES ON, TEAR IT OUT AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU RIGHT PRICES.

Please Fill Out in Plain Writing the Blank Spaces Below

NAME _____

P. O.

County _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

I am on the Railroad

My Express Office is _____

The name of the nearest Freight Station is

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN

IMMENSELY PROLIFIC, FINEST IN QUALITY
WONDERFUL PRODUCER OF GRAIN and FORAGE
THE PRIZE - WINNING CORN OF THE SOUTH

First and best is that "Hastings' Prolific" is always a prize winner at the corn-crib of every man that plants it anywhere in the South. Planters of "Hastings' Prolific" always have cribs full of good, sound corn, and never have occasion to say that "growing Corn don't pay."

Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana are all pretty good Corn states, but depend largely on home-grown seed or else seed brought in from further north. Texas Farm and Ranch, the great agricultural paper of Texas, held a great \$1,000 Corn-Growing Contest for those four states. "Hastings' Prolific" in the hands of Mr. J. G. Henderson, of Hopkins Co., Texas, was the prize winner for heaviest yield, his crop turning out 130 bushels and 33 pounds on one acre. While this was going on, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, made 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre in a Farmers' Union Contest with "Hastings' Prolific."

Florida isn't considered much of a Corn-growing state, but in the combined Washington-Jackson County Contest of 1910 "Hastings' Prolific" was winner of both 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. W. D. Owens, of Washington Co., making 92 bushels per acre, and Mr. Angus Nelson making 71 bushels. The nearest competitor to "Hastings' Prolific" showed 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre in this Florida Contest. Such reports as these are coming in daily. From the Carolinas to Texas, "Hastings' Prolific" has "made good" to the fullest extent on all kinds of soils, in bad seasons as well as good ones.

It's just the right Corn for planting everywhere in the South, no matter whether you are in prize contests or just after making plenty of Corn. "Hastings' Prolific" makes good paying crops where other varieties fail. It's the safest Corn there is to plant. This is especially true of uplands. You can get 25 to 50 per cent more grain and forage than from any big-eared variety. Our illustration on the back cover shows about two-thirds of the size of an average ear where 4 to 7 ears are borne on one stalk.

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific Corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It is far better than Cocke's Prolific, which has heretofore held the record for heaviest yield per acre. It makes more ears and better ears, with larger, longer grains. Hastings' Prolific averages 16 to 18 rows as against 12 rows of Cocke's. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of Corn in the ear shells out one bushel. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn, "Country Gentleman." It is the best all-purpose Corn that can be grown in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. Is adapted to both upland and lowland.

HEAVY YIELDS IN SOUTHERN STATES

Texas. W. A. Lane, Waller Co., Texas, writes: "I have raised your 'Prolific Corn' for two years. Last year I made 85 bushels per acre. It is the Corn for Texas." Mr. J. H. Walker, Orange Co., Texas, writes: "This Corn resists all drought. It averages 45 to 50 bushels per acre where the average yield heretofore has been about 17 bushels." Mr. Lane sends a photograph of some of this Corn with his letter showing its prolific character.

Oklahoma. L. N. Currie, Pottawatomie Co., writes us: "I planted three acres 'Hastings' Prolific' and made 100 bushels; planted 12 acres in our corn and made 55 bushels. Wish you could get every farmer to plant Hastings' Prolific Corn."

Arkansas. Mr. T. J. Simmons, of Hempstead Co., Arkansas, writes: "Have been planting your Prolific Corn since 1905. I get six ears from each stalk. I have just gathered and cribbed 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels from one acre." This crop was grown in 1908.

Louisiana. Oliver F. Boyd, Bossier Parish, writes us: "I won First Premium at our Parish Fair on Hastings' Prolific Corn." W. G. Cousins, Acadia Parish, writes: "Won three first prizes at our Parish Fair, best six stalks; best dozen white ears; best one-fourth bushel white corn shelled." T. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish, says: "Planted three acres 'Hastings' Prolific'; hill land, no fertilizer; made 70 barrels of corn." F. L. Brown, Jackson Parish, writes: "Planted some of your Prolific Corn. It made one-third more than our own corn."

Mississippi. B. F. Hammond, Lawrence Co., writes: "I have won a \$25 prize on my corn bought of you." C. A. Hays, Webster Co., writes: "Gathered 75 bushels off one acre of Hastings' Prolific. Will plant no other kind."

Alabama. Andrew J. Higgins, Mobile Co., writes: "On the 8 acres I planted in your Prolific Corn I am getting from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. On one measured acre I gathered 63 barrels of slipped shucked ears." Mr. Dempsey Hamon, Lamar Co., writes: "I had 6 to 9 ears to the stalk on my Hastings' Prolific."

Florida. S. M. Johnson, Polk Co., reports 70 bushels per acre; Frank Bugbee, St. Johns Co., says his crop is good for 75 bushels per acre; W. H. Cozen, Volusia Co., reports 55 bushels per acre; Mizell Live Stock Co., Washington Co., writes: "We have about 300 bushels of Hastings' Prolific from 4 acres."

Georgia. W. M. Bryan, Laurens Co., reports 78 bushels from one acre; H. T. Bridges, Terrell Co., writes: "I have 14 acres in 'Hastings' Prolific.' Expect to gather 100 to 125 bushels per acre." Mr. M. T. Kuchnel, of Cobb Co., writes: "Have one of the best fields in Cobb Co. 93 bushels per acre." Thos. Hodges, Cherokee Co., "It's the finest looking corn ever seen in this community."

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Packets, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.
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